Negro Dentist Opens Office in Rome

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Thurs 8-8-46

ROME, Aug. 7—(INS)—Georgia's first Negro dentist in 10 years set up an office to practice in Rome Tuesday.

The Negro dentist, Dr. J. W. Houser, Jr., a graduate of Claflin College, Atlanta University, and Meharry Medical College, was approved for a State license recently by the Georgia State Board.

The Dental Technicians School of Atlanta licensed by the State of Georgia is an institution which seeks to give Negro students the necessary training for the field of mechanical dentistry. The work of the dental technician is greatly needed in the South where statistics of the U. S. Public Health Service indicated that many of the problems of health are attributable to faulty teeth. The dental technician can operate with small capital and the support of a few dentists. Both men and women are eligible as students and there are few educational requirements. The fall classes which are scheduled for September have applications from men and women from widely scattered states and the West Indies. This is the only institution of its kind in the South.

Quota System Opposed by Dental Council

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—The use of the quota system based on racial or religious lines for admission to dental schools throughout the nation was opposed here recently by the Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association. Sat. 11-30-46

The Council circulated a letter repudiating statements in a confidential report by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith which had been interpreted as being in favor of the quota system.

Plan To Draft Dentists As GIs Laid To Army

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-20-46

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — A deal reportedly cooked up between the office of the Surgeon General of the United States Army and Marcus Ray, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War may result in Negro dentists being inducted in the United States Army as buck privates.

According to highly reliable sources, Ray is said to have agreed to a suggestion by the Surgeon General's office that no Negroes be included among the 1500 young dentists which the War Department has requested Selective Service to induct into the Army to meet an "emergency requirement."

Ray denied vigorously to the Defender being a party to, or knowing of, such a deal and stated he had been assured by the Director of Dental Procurement, Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Smith, that officers would be called without regard to race or color.

Ray Denies Agreement

"At no time," Ray stated emphatically, "was any agreement entered into whereby Negro dental officers would not be called." It is learned elsewhere, however, that General Smith reportedly informed Selective Service that his office had complete agreement with the Civilian Aide that no Negro dental officers would be called up. The agreement is said to have grown out of a fear expressed by General Smith that to assign Negro dental officers in conformity with Gillem Board recommendations, without respect to race quota on a basis of their qualifications, would not work out in such states as Georgia and Mississippi.

A spokesman in Selective Service said the non-discriminatory induction of all selectees studiously followed during the war would continue, and that Negro dentists will be called as they show up in the local draft boards. He added, if the War Department bolts its public commitment that "upon delivery by Selective Service such dentist will be offered commissions by the army," then Negro dentists called will have to be inducted as privates.

On May 27, the War Department requested Selective Service to issue a special call for 1500 young dentists to fill immediate replacements in the United States Army. The War Department stated that recent dental graduates of approved schools were being sought. This would include some 4,651 former ASTP dental students whose training has been completed at least 31 of these are graduates of the Howard University School of Dentistry, who, are anxious to be commissioned in the Army in preference to being inducted as privates.

The Army promised that all dentists would be commissioned in the Reserve Corps, and their "required period of active service" would be limited to a maximum of two years. When it was understood that Selective Service intended to call up all qualified dentists showing up in local draft boards, regardless of race, meeting the required specifications, the War Department is said to have immediately reneged on its public promise that such men would be assigned to "active service" and proposed to Selective Service that Negro dentists be commissioned in the Army Reserve Corps, and not necessarily called to active duty at this time.

Meanwhile, Selective Service has taken a firm stand on its determination to call up qualified Negro dentists between the ages of 19 and 30, who are non-fathers and have not been in the Army. It is believed that few Negro dentists will meet these qualifications, thereby limiting the number liable for induction.

The Defender

Otherwise, a public relations officer in the Surgeon General's office told the Defender that "Negro dentists will be commissioned, placed in active duty, and assigned without regard to race as all other dentists."

Chicago, Ill.

Old "Double-talk"

Remembering the "double-talk" which emanated from the Surgeon General's office during the war with respect to the utilization of Negro nurses in the Army Nurse Corps, Negroes have assumed a wait-and-see attitude on this promise.

A Selective Service officer said there will be some delay in processing all dentists called up. He stated that local boards have been informed they may postpone the induction of any dentist for 30 days while his commission is being processed. It is understood that any Negro dentists called up who have not been commissioned in that length of time will be inducted in the Army as privates.

Ray said that any Negro dentists called by the local draft board should immediately apply for a commission in the Army Reserve Corps. Sat. 1-25-46

Quotas Condemned In Dental Schools

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 11-30-46

NEW YORK—The dean of every dental school in the country was notified last week by the Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association that that organization was unequivocably opposed to the establishment of quotas for admission based on religion or race.

The communication cleared up a misunderstanding arising from a confidential report, interpreted as favoring such quotas, made public in February, 1945, and submitted to the New York University and Columbia University. The letter aroused criticism of the dental association by many of its members, and was responsible for the recent action.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

Signed by Dr. J. Ben Robinson chairman of the council and dean of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery of the University of Maryland, the letter made it clear that his statement of policy applied to any report or communication, confidential or otherwise, that might "be interpreted by a dean or his faculty as proposing to limit the inherent rights or circumscribing the proper opportunities of any student, or prospective student.

"Former statements issued by the council have been interpreted to mean that it favors the establishment of quotas that would limit the opportunities of certain groups or our population, because of creeds or ethnic origins. The council wishes to disavow unequivocally, the existence of any such thought or intention in the purpose of any of its announcement."

Appeal for FEPC Closes Mid-Winter Dental Clinics

Afro American Baltimore 1Md

WASHINGTON

Climaxing a two-day session of the Mid-Winter Dental Clinics was a forceful appeal by Miss Anna A. Hedgeman, executive secretary on the committee advocating a permanent FEPC, who spoke in behalf of the organization, and earnestly urged the dentist to give it their cooperation and support.

The dentists pledged their assistance, and contributed $600 to aid the drive in maintaining a permanent FEPC.

The Mid-Winter Dental Clinics, sponsored by Robert T. Freeman Dental Society, and Howard University Dental College convened at the medical school auditorium Friday and Saturday with attendance of 225 dentists from nine states. 2-9-46

To Erect New School

Dr. Fletcher Barber, president of Robert T. Freeman Dental Society opened the general session. Dr. Russell A. Dixon, dean, Dental College, Howard University, addressed the dentists, and outlined plans for a proposed new college of dentistry, Howard University. Remarks were made by Dr. D. H. Turpin, president of the National Dental Association.

Dr. R. F. Lee, and Dr. Walter Garvin presided over the scientific clinics.

In the opening session, Dr. John A. Turner, College of Dentistry, Howard University, discussed opened incisions, decayed teeth, and their treatment.

He stated torn or mutilated tissues, deep set teeth are indications to employ open incisions. Incisions should be made over the bone in the gums to get at the abscess of infected teeth, he added. It is advisable, he said, to have infected teeth removed, or they will affect surrounding teeth.

Explaining dental X-ray, Dr. O. R. Groomes, College of Dentistry, H.U., stated it should be employed to reveal the size and shape of teeth, and to show the teeth's relationship with structure of gum and tissues.

An older person, he said, should retain an unerupted impacted tooth until it causes symtoms, but in youngsters it should be removed. In youngsters less pressure is on the root of the tooth, and their recuperative power is at a greater level than an older person.

Dr. R. L. Hayes, College of Dentistry, Howard University, explained the local use of penicillin and sulfonamides. For dentist's infection, acute abcess, and broken bones, these drugs may be employed. However, surgery is the best treatment, he said.

Stating that "Dry Socket", (a cavity left after a tooth has been pulled) is a problem in a dental practice, Dr. R. C. McMurdock, College of Dentistry, Howard University, listed its causes as careless instrumentation, improper use of mouth washes, and anaesthetics, failure to remove foreign bodies from tooth, and presence of bacteria in the mouth. Carefully considering the causes, and adhering to proper hygienic methods will eliminate the causes, he stated. 2-9-46

List Other Participants

Other clinicians participating were: Doctors P. A. Fitzgerald, College of Dentistry, Howard University; C. O. Dummett, Meharry Dental College; O. R. Campbell, Temple University Dental School; R. E. R. Lovell, and J. K. Jennings, dentists, Washington, D.C.; F. D. Moore, Chicago, Ill., and Phillip Brooks, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Plans were drawn up to make the Mid-Winter Dental Clinics an annual affair.

New Orleans (La.) Times-Picayune Aug. 24, 1946

INSURANCE DEBATED BY NEGRO DOCTORS

(The Associated Press)

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 23.—Delegates to the Negro National Medical Association convention Thursday debated compulsory health insurance.

"We don't want to get all divided up," said Dr. R. Silliman Smith, Macon, Ga., judiciary committee chairman. "There won't be any action taken unless we can get all our members to agree."

A committee of the National Dental Association advocates increasing the nation's supply of freshmen dental students from 900 to 3000 for the next 10 years.

"There are in America 13,000,000 Negroes with 1600 Negro dentists," said Dr. William T. Grady, Washington, S. C. "This gives a ratio of 9000 persons to the dentist—a small ratio of grave concern to the Negro population."

THIRTY-SEVEN out of a total of 49 Negro dentists in Alabama registered for the Alabama Dental Society session held in Selma last Sunday. News-Age-Herald

There were present 22 wives of dentists who formed a ladies auxiliary to the state society and the National Dental Association. Mrs. B. L. Jackson of Tuskegee Institute was elected president; Mrs. A. W. West of Montgomery, vice president; Mrs. W. R. Brown of Birmingham, secretary; Mrs. Bennie Gardner Portlock of Selma, treasurer; Mrs. Goode of Mobile, historian, and Mrs. B. R. Odum of Selma, corresponding secretary and reporter.

Dr. T. W. Tobin, Mobile, was elected president; Dr. W. R. Brown of Birmingham, first vice president; Dr. A. W. West, Sr. of Montgomery, second vice president; Dr. Isaac Graves of Birmingham, secretary, and Dr. R. R. Odum of Selma, treasurer. Birmingham, Ala

Echoes from the National Dental Association were brought by Mrs. E. W. Taggart and Dr. Frank Clark, state vice president. Sun. 10-13-46

It was noted as sidelights on Alabama dentists, that Dr. W. E. Lacy is the oldest practitioner in the state, having practiced 43 years.

Dr. E. T. Belsaw of Mobile, was recently elected a trustee of Meharry Medical College.

Dr. E. W. Taggart is president elect of the National Dental Asso ciation.

The News, Birmingham, Ala.

As president-elect of the National Dental Association, Dr. E. W. Taggart, local dental surgeon brings another national honor to the city of Birmingham. He was elected at the recent meeting of the association in Louisville, Ky., and will assume the duties of his office at the 33rd annual session in Detroit next August. Sun. 9-15-46

Dentists End 33rd Annual Meet In Ky.

The World Memphis, Tenn.

Tues. 9-10-46

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — The 33rd annual session of the National Dental Asscciation was concluded here on Friday, August 23, and was proclaimed as one of the most successful in the organization's history. Six hundred and seventeen dentists registered, and many of them brought their families.

Dr. R. H. Thompson, of Westfield, N. J., succeeded Dr. D. H. Turpin as president, and Dr. J. A. Jackson, of Charlotte, Va., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Three new members, elected to the board of directors, are Dr. B. J. Martin, in New Orleans, La. (three year term) and Drs. Hosea Proffit, Helena, Ark. and C. M. Jones of South Carolina, each to one-year terms. Tues. 9-10-46

The president-elect is Dr. E. W. Taggert, of Birmingham, Ala., while Dr. Russell A. Dixon dean of the dental school at Howard University was elected vice president. His victory came unexpectedly after his opponent withdrew over the prospect of a heated contest.

The Association presented a solid bronze tablet to Dr. Stephen J. Lewis, of Manassas, Va., editor of the Official N. D. A. organ, known as the Bulletin in recognition of his outstanding service.

A Research fund was established to provide fellowships for Meharry and Howard University members; and a postwar planning Committee to distribute especially prepared booklets on dentistry to the general public, was appointed. This body is under the chairmanship of Dr. T. Grady of Washington, D. C.

Numerous speakers urged an increase in dental students, as 1,700 Negro dentists now practicing in the United States is inadequate.

Inaugurate Randall As Dental President

The Tribune Los Angeles, Calif.

Sat. 8-3-46

Dr. W. T. Randall assumes the office of president of the Robert T. Freeman Dental Society at the opening scientific and business meeting Saturday, September 21, at the Twelfth Street YMCA.

Appointment of committees will be made and reports from the members of the society who were in attendance at the National Dental Association Convention in Louisville. Dr. R. A. Dixon was elected vice-president of the National Dental Association.

Other local men elected national officers are Dr. H. C. Edwards, assistant secretary; Dr. R. E. R. Lovell, state vice-president; Dr. W. T. Grady, chairman of Veterans' Affairs Committee; Dr. S. J. Lewis, Manassas, Va., elected three-year term editor of the Bulletin; Dr. M. R. Dean, publicity committee chairman; Dr. J. E. Bowman and Dr. P. A. Fitzgerald presented clinics at the convention along with Dr. Lovell.

Procedure

Other local men present were Drs. W. O. Claytor, R. C. Brown, L. Holton, W. T. Randall, A. L. Spencer, R. B. Thomas, Sr., and M. D. Wiseman.

Dr. Grady, chairman of Veterans' Affairs Committee, in his report, will outline the procedure for those members of the National Dental Association who are to participate in the dental services rendered at no cost to the veteran as the government will pay the dentists.

Elimination of Free Exams Proposed at Dental Confab

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 10-19-46

The free dental examination, prior to treatment, which most people are accustomed to receiving from their dentist, may be out in the future if the suggestion made by Dr. James White, local dentist, is carried out.

Speaking before 70 dentists from six States and the District of Columbia, during a symposium conducted as part of the first annual Get-Together Day of the Maryland Dental Society, held at the Masonic Temple, Tuesday, Dr. White stated:

"Free examinations give patients the opportunity to shop around and find out where they can get their work done cheapest."

Price Scale Needed

It was also stated that dentists should maintain some sort of price scale to prevent them from unknowingly underselling a fellow practitioner.

While discussing educational relationship, Dr. A. O. Reid asserted that it was far better to advise a person against unnecessary work than to have that same patient return dissatisfied.

Dr. Chalmers Hairston struck a humorous note when, in speaking of office approach relationship, he remarked that when patients come into the office tired or nervous it would be all right to offer them a cup of coffee or even a glass of sherry to make them feel at ease.

Have Social Obligation

Dr. Robinson, who is dean of the College of Dental Surgery of the University of Maryland, told of co-operative living. While self-interest is a basic law, he said, when self-interest begins to impose upon others it becomes immoral.

The dinner was arranged by a committee of which Dr. Isaac H. Young was chairman, and Drs. Bruce Alleyne and Cecil Gloster, members.

Dr. Lucius A. Butler cussed by Drs. John Turner and Calvin LeCompte, respectively. The weak link of the American Dental Association, said Dr. Turner, is that the dentists that while they have the right to expect financial gains from their profession, they also have a social obligation to their fellow man, he said, must alter their practices if it is to continue to exist.

Both are members of the Howard University Medical School faculty. Dixon, is that all qualified dentists be given membership in the American Dental Association regardless of race, creed or color.

Deplores Segregation

Dr. Russell Dixon, dean of the Howard School of Dental Surgery at Howard University, responding to an address made by Dr. J. B. Robinson, white, deplored the segregation policy of white dental associations, at the dinner meeting which closed the session.

The ADA, he said, must accept the challenge and develop its policy if it is to continue to be the spokesman for the professions in anesthesia" were discussed by Drs. Russell Dixon, dean of the Howard School of Dental Surgery at Howard University, responding to an address made by Dr. J. B. Robinson, white, deplored the segregation policy of white dental associations, at the dinner meeting which closed the session.

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35 1946 General

Report Says Just 2 per ct. of Our Doctors Hire Nurses

The Tribune Washington, D.C.
Sat. 11-30-46

(NNPA)—Only 2 per cent of the colored doctors in the District of Columbia employed professional nurses in their offices during 1945, a Labor Department survey disclosed last Wednesday.

In contrast, the survey showed that 35 per cent of white male physicians and 26 per cent of white female physicians employed professional nurses in their offices.

The information was brought to light after Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach told the National Council of Negro Women in a specific inquiry into the training open to colored women as occupational therapists, physical therapists, nurses and women doctors.

Secretary Schwellenbach did not state in his speech what the survey had shown, but a check with the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department disclosed that while colored physicians employed more office attendants than white doctors they were far behind in the employment of professional nurses in their offices.

Commenting on the number of colored dentists, the report stated that latest available figures show a steady growth of the number. Six per cent of colored dentists are women, the survey showed.

"About 800 Negro dentists, including a number of women are members of the National Dental Association, which has stressed the need for more Negso dentists and better distribution of them," the survey stated.

"It reports that women seem to get along as well as the men and should be urged to train for that important work. In the last census (1930) for which separate statistics are available, there was one white dentist for 1,700 white persons in the United States and one Negro dentist for each 6,707 Negroes. In the entire south there was only one Negro dentist for each 12,312 Negroes," the report said.

Only 2% of Washington Medics Use Nurses in Their Offices

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

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6% of Dentists Women

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More Dentists Needed

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35 1946

Pharmacists

Non-White Pharmacists Out in Cold Under New VA Plan

The Afro. American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-10-46

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Under a proposed contract for filling medical prescriptions for veterans receiving treatment from the doctors specified by Veterans' Administration, colored pharmacists are being left out in the cold.

Through agreements made with State pharmaceutical associations, which in many instances bar non-whites from membership, VA will pay prescription and medical equipment bills purchased from local druggists, who must be members of the association.

Colored pharmacists throughout the nation will be deprived of an opportunity to participate in this program which will spend millions of dollars annually for a number of years.

35 1946

Physicians

Featured In Look Magazine

The Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

For a year, until university authorities found out about it and fired her, Dr. Sara Katherine Blake, according to a feature on her career in the current issue of Look Magazine, taught at Fisk University while taking a regular medical course across the street at Meharry Medical College. The double role required 21 hours of work a day, but she managed to stand eighth in her class of 50. She is now resident anesthetist at Harlem Hospital. 1-13-46

Shattering Racial Barriers

Race M. D.s' Skill Blasting Prejudice

Courier Pittsburg, Pa.

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The skill of Negro doctors has on more than one occasion overcome racial prejudices among whites.

Four Negro medics who are credited with breaking color barriers by extraordinary medical skill are Lieut. Col. Harold W. Thatcher, a former member of the Provident hospital staff here and more recently attached to Fort Huahuca's Station hospital staff; Dr. Frederick D. Funderburg, a country doctor of Jasper and Putnam counties in Georgia; Dr. Joseph B. Gilbert, another country doctor of Georgia; and Dr. Montgomery P. Kennedy of Beaufort, S. C.

A member of the Army medical corps, Lieut. Col. Thatcher was recently awarded the Legion of Merit for his excellent contribution to race relation through his medical skill upon recommendation by his superior, Col. M. O. Bousfield, now retired. Lieut. Col. Thatcher freely gave his services to whites in the environs of the station hospital and became a favorite among many white army officers and their wives.

CHECKED EPIDEMIC

When the 1938 flu epidemic hit Georgia the only white doctor in Jasper and Putnam counties was stricken and hundreds of his rural patients were forced to call on Dr. Funderburg. He frequently worked twenty-four hours a day and attended as many as sixty white patients a day. He succeeded in checking the epidemic.

The relationship between a Negro doctor and white Georgians was at first awkward but now grateful whites call on him with all sorts of ailments. The 57-year-old medic shuttles busily between modest frame offices in both counties where whites wait their turn along with Negroes. 2-9-46

CURED PNEUMONIA VICTIM

In 1937, Dr. Gilbert, now 47, was asked to see a 60-year-old pneumonia victim whose white doctor was ill. He cured his patient and has been treating whites since, even delivering eight white babies within that period.

Dr. Kennedy has been treating whites since 1930. The 46-year-old obstetriec specialist recalled that his first case was a woman with post-childbirth hemorrhage. He has delivered eighty-five white babies since 1930, he estimated. In the little aristocratic town of Beaufort, he gets along "just fine, except for one Connecticut Yankee" with the local white doctors.

IMPORTANT POST—Dr. LEONIDAS H. BERRY of Chicago who has just been appointed to the staff of Cook County hospital of that city, one of the world's great medical institutions. Dr. Berry who is noted as one of the country's pioneer gastroscopists, specializing in disease of the stomach is the first Negro to serve on Cook County staff since Dr. Dan Williams, 50 years ago. (ANP Photo)

News-Ager-Herald

DR. WILLIAM E. ALLEN, JR., and Dr. Roscoe C. Giles were appointed last week as consultants to the secretary of war to maintain the highest possible standards of medical practice. Sun. 10-20-46

The two Negro physicians, both former members of the Army's Medical Coorps during the war, will evaluate, promote and improve wherever possible the quality of medical care given American soldiers. Birmingham, Ala.

First Physician of Race To Lecture At New York Medical School

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — (ANP)—Unprecedented in the history of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital and medical school of Columbia University is the presentation of a special lecture series by a Negro physician, Dr. Gerald A. Spencer, on "Comparative Dermatology." 2-9-46

In an effort to aid the students who were experiencing difficulty regarding the complexities played by the role of pigmentation in the skin presented by their colored patients, Dr. Spencer, an expert in the field, was requested to prepare and present the lectures by his staff.

Dr. Spencer is a graduate of the medical school of Lyons, France, fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, diplomat of the American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology, associate dermatologist at Syndenham Hospital and has been a member of the staff of the post-graduate hospital for five years.

His book "Cosmetology in the Negro," was the first of its kind to be published. It is in constant use in various medical libraries throughout the country.

What Color Is Death?

Time New York 1-21-46 Chicago

When a flu epidemic hit Georgia in 1938, it felled the only available white doctor in Jasper and Putnam counties, left hundreds of his rural patients with one hard-to-swallow recourse. They had to call on gentle Dr. Frederick D. Funderburg, a Negro physician. Working virtually around the clock, Dr. Funderburg attended as many as 60 white patients a day, succeeded in checking the epidemic.

Convinced of his skill, grateful whites have been calling on him ever since with all sorts of ailments. The relationship between a Negro doctor and white Georgians was awkward at first, but Dr. Funderburg's competence has won him respect. Now 57, he shuttles busily between modest frame offices in both counties, where whites wait their turn along with Negroes. Among white people who visit him regularly are a bank official, a school teacher, several members of prominent Georgia families.

With a new flu season, Dr. Funderburg was not the only Negro who was overcoming prejudice with skill. Many a white Southerner, unable to get his regular doctor, was turning to a Negro for help.

Tall, spare Dr. Joseph B. Gilbert, 47, who practices in Georgia's Franklin and Hart counties, got his start in 1937. He was asked to see a 60-year-old victim of pneumonia whose white doctor was ill. Frightened but confident, Dr. Gilbert pulled his patient through. He has since treated whites continually, delivered eight white babies. 1-21-46

In the little aristocratic town of Beaufort, S.C., brisk, 46-year-old Dr. Montgomery P. Kennedy has been at it even longer. A specialist in obstetrics, he handled his first white case—a woman with post-childbirth hemorrhage—in 1930. He estimates that he has since delivered 85 white babies. With the local white doctors, he says he gets along "just fine, except for one Connecticut Yankee."

Theo Call

PROMOTION TO LT. COL.—Another laurel of distinction has been added to the career of an outstanding figure in the medical world. Lieutenant Colonel is the new rank of the former Major Horace G. Dwiggins, native of Kansas City, Kas., product of the local public school system, and son of H. G. Dwiggins, 852 Oakland Ave. For 25 months, Lt. Col. Dwiggins has served the army as eye, ear, nose and throat specialist with the Veterans' Administration at Tuskegee, Ala. This army service was a continuation of the type of practice he had been maintaining in the pre-war period. Having just received an honorable discharge from the army, Lt. Col. Dwiggins will continue as chief eye, ear, nose and throat specialist for the Veterans' Administration. He is especially interested in clinical research and has achieved eminent success with delicate surgical operations. 3-22-46

1st Colored Doctor in Columbia Lecture

Journal & Guide

NEW YORK (ANP) — The University recently presented its first colored physician, Dr. Gerald A. Spencer, in a series of lectures on "Comparative Dermatology."

Dr. Spencer, expert dermatologist, was requested to present the lectures to students having diseases. 2-9-46

differences found; and pared to those of white people; as compared to those of colored people as c... Problems presented were skin differences. ...ronment hereditary or social environment ...effects upon differences in pre...

New York Postgraduate Hospital and Medical School of Columbia

Dr. Sara Katherine Blake checks a patient's history before an operation.

In the operating room at Harlem Hospital. Dr. Blake regulates the flow o anesthetic and keeps a sharp watch over patient during the operation

Negro Doctor

Grueling work—and courage—brought success

Look 1-22-46

When she was a child in the West Indies, Sara Katherine Blake watched her doctor-father operate and dreamed of being a doctor herself some day. Years later, when her family moved to Columbus, she took degrees in chemistry and psychology at Ohio State University but couldn't get money for medical school. Offered a job teaching at Fisk University, Nashville, she noticed on arrival that Meharry Medical College was just across the street. Des Moines, Iowa

Determined to seize the chance, she wangled permission to take a class at Meharry, but signed up for a regular medical course. For a year—until Fisk authorities found out and fired her—she filled two full-time jobs. She would teach for an hour, then go to school for an hour. She managed to get three hours sleep a night, stood eighth in a class of 50.

Eventually, through a scholarship from the American Medical Woman's Association, she got her M.D. Always interested in anesthesia, Dr. Blake haunted the operating rooms. Now resident anesthetist at New York's Harlem Hospital, she has opened an office of her own. Modesty, energy and driving determination have paid off. 1-22-46

A Step Toward Liberalism

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

In the recent appointment of Dr. Nathaniel Calloway to its medical staff, the University of Illinois has advanced at least a step in the direction toward liberalism.

Dr. Calloway is a highly accomplished and distinguished alumnus of that university. Accounts show that he was forced to withdraw from the University of Chicago Medical School because of his race. He is a specialist in Glandular disorders; metabolism and diagnostic procedures, and he has enjoyed wide experiences as an instructor on the faculties at Tuskegee and Fisk. Sat 3-9-46

Several Negroes are now serving on white faculties of northern and eastern colleges. But these instances are too far isolated to be regarded as anything more than a trend—as slow as that may seem. There is no good excuse why these colleges and universities should continue to impoverish the education and cultural development of their students merely because of the hoary hand of tradition. Negroes are competent for such services and we hope racial bias will not continue to prevent them from doing so.

DR. RUTH J. TEMPLE—Medical director of the Community Health association of Los Angeles, whose sponsorship of Disease Prevention week there in February aroused citizens to the necessity of protecting their health against common ailments.—(ANP.)

Coronet Tells Story Of Dr. Louis Wright

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta Ga. Sat 3-9-46 Tue. 3.26.46

Louis Wright's career is not only a stirring chapter in the history of modern medicine, but a striking example of democratic triumph over prejudice and bigotry.

The article, SURGEON OF DEMOCRACY, in the April CORONET, traces the life of this great doctor and of his fight to win recognition for himself and others. Today, at his post in Harlem Hospital, Dr. Wright continues to work and to train other young doctors, for most of New York's Negro surgeons have come up under his direction.

The story of Dr. Wright's inspiring achievements begins in 1917, continues CORONET, when the United States entered World War I. Then 25, Wright left his practice in Atlanta to volunteer for the Army. At the time, it was the rule to vaccinate against smallpox by scratching vaccine into the skin. The young Negro doctor observed that this technique involved a large percentage of repeats and one day at Camp Upton he made a revolutionary experiment: he injected vaccine by hypodermic needle under the skin. It worked. "No takes" were virtually eliminated. Today Wright's method is recognized as the best method of vaccination.

LEADING AUTHORITY

His original work on the treatment of skull fractures and brain injuries has made him a leading authority in that field. He invented the brace used in the transportation and handling of patients with neck injuries. His report on the treatment of rupture of the spleen, published in 1939, is a classic, and right now he is making a study of lymphogranuloma, an infection of the glands which has been the subject of little original research in this country.

Wright was guided into medicine by his step-father, Dr. William Fletcher Penn, a graduate of Yale Medical School, who paid Louis' expenses through Harvard at a period when most Negro students worked as redcaps and Pullman porters to finance themselves through other universities. From Dr. Penn, Wright learned to be intolerant of mediocrity. Tue. 3.26-46

Today, at 54, Dr. Wright is a youngish-looking man with a ready smile, easy poise and modest assurance. Some of the older Negro doctors on Harlem's staff think he's tough—tough and unreasonable. Perhaps it's because Wright won't play "race" politics in staff promotions. "I insist on the best man for the job, whether he's white or black, Jew or Catholic, and that's all there is to it," he says.

Like father, like—no, not son—but daughters, for both of Dr. Wright's daughters have decided to take up medicine, concludes CORONET. Jane, who was graduated from Smith College, started her internship at Bellevue last summer, and Barbara, a graduate of Mount Holyoke, enters in April.

Legion Of Merit To Chicago Physician Col. Harold Thatcher

Chicago Defender Chicago Ill.

WASHINGTON — For his outstanding medical service with the Army, Lt. Col. Harold W. Thatcher, 37, noted dermatologist and Chief of Medical Service, Station Hospital, Fort Huachuca, has been awarded the Legion of Merit, the War Department announced this week. Sat 2-2-46

In making the citation, the War Department said Colonel Thatcher's "efforts and accomplishments were signally effective in providing proper medical care contributing to the betterment of race relations within the Army."

Colonel Thatcher, whose home is in Kansas City, Kan., was formerly Chief of the Department of Dermatology and Syphilology at Provident Hospital, Chicago.

A Problem That Faces The Negro Doctors

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Sat 8-31-46

THE Negro doctor is the most prepared man in his group as to training and efficiency, but he is the most segregated by racial prejudice in his opportunity to serve humanity. Thus the world is losing ground in the field of medicine. When we speak of the atomic age as progress, we are progressing on one hand and retrogressing on the other.

Most hospitals accept Negroes as patients, but more than 85% of the hospitals in America deliberately refuse to permit Negroes to practice medicine and surgery in them. Some few Jews, and some Catholics do permit Negro doctors to practice or operate on them. This is not a sectional problem, but a national problem.

Take for Example New York City, the metropolis which is the criteria for Negro progress. We have hundreds of Negro doctors but only about 15 practice in the recognized hospitals. In Cleveland, two or three select Negro physicians practice in the recognized hospitals. In Pittsburgh, it is reported that they are left out completely. In Birmingham, Atlanta and many other cities of the south, east, north and west the hospitals are packed with Negro patients and Negro doctors are not permitted to enter other than as sight seers. Many of these hospitals are city, county and state supported and many have gotten federal funds to enlarge them.

More than 80% of the Negro physicians practice medicine just in the office and in the patients' homes. Some have built substitutes and named them hospitals but they are not recognized as such. This is not because the Negro is not efficient. Efficiency is not the question, but purely a racial matter in this democratic America. The Negro patient is taken into the hospital for several reasons, for instance for pecuniary gain, for experimentation, "the guinea pig." But to permit the Negro this opportunity to practice on Negroes would be advancement.

In the city of Columbus, Ga., we have a city hospital where we have about 40 nurses, six supervisors, two tile operating rooms, a tile delivery room, a most modern equipped laboratory used by both Negro and white and excellent X-ray equipment. Eight Negro physicians and all practice in this bi-racial city hospital at Columbus, Ga. Those who do surgery do it with no strings and the internes and others. About 90% of the deliveries of Negroes are done in the hospital,

Sat 8-31-46

The thing that the Negro doctor is in dire need of is integration into city, county and state hospitals if he expects to advance, if he expects to keep pace with the changing world where thousands of Negroes today are taking group insurance which is cooperation against Negroes. Unless he is integrated into these city, county and state hospitals, he is definitely left out.

The present age is the age of the survival of the fittest and if Negroes can integrate into hospitals in Georgia, they should be able to integrate in the other Democratic states. Our dealings are most cordial with the mixed group working to and fro in this hospital.

The Growing Doctor Shortage

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 8-2-46

Dr. T. H. Brewer, distinguished Columbus, Georgia physician, has placed his fingers on a grave problem which concerns Negroes, wherever they may live. He says approximately 85 per cent of our Negro doctors now in the medical practice are 50 years of age and that the period covering the next 20 years will find most of them retired. This suggests a critical problem of an ever-normal flow of young medical graduates from the colleges of the Nation.

Of the two medical colleges, Howard and Meharry, the only two devoted exclusively to the training of Negro physicians, he says, supply 90 per cent of the Negro physicians of the present day. And these two are unable to replace retiring doctors at a high enough rate to maintain a safe balance for the health of the race. The load limit for these two medical colleges is about 65. Taken together, he says Howard and Meharry graduate only about 100 per year, or about 90 per cent. The other 10 per cent being graduated from white medical colleges.

"Each year," Dr. Brewer continues, "white medical colleges are taking fewer Negroes and some have closed their doors entirely to Negroes . . . The solution to this critical problem is stae that supported institutions in the South open their doors to Negroes, and that additional medical schools be built."

Years ago, when most Negroes insisted on employing the services of white physicians rather than using Negro doctors, the critical shortage of doctors was not so keenly felt. But today, with a growing resentment of Negroes aainst the cold indifference of white physicians to their personal needs, Negroes are turning more and more to their own physicians. They do not like the dinkp reception rooms maintained for them by white doctors. They resent the impersonal, and in some instances scornful, attitude of white doctors. And they resent the fact that many of these doctors maintain an after hour schedule to serve Negro patients, rather than offend their white patients.

Mixed Team of Surgeons Perfect Burn Treatment

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-24-46

Revolutionary Therapy Casts Aside Old Ointments and Substitutes Heavy Feeding

Special to the AFRO

ST. LOUIS—A mixed team of surgeons, predominantly colored, has revealed findings of a series of experiments revolutionizing the medical treatment of burns.

The group, working with Dr. Robert Elman, white surgery professor at Washington University Medical School, experimented for three years during 1942-45 on 56 severe cases to establish proof of the new treatment.

Old Methods Discarded

Discarding all ointments and the standard pre-war practise of scraping away the charred skin and flesh, the new method substitutes heavy feeding and sterile gauze bandages, with anti-infection sulfathiazole pills administered orally.

The basis of the new therapy is the discovery that the chief dangers to a burned victim are loss of protein from burned tissue (starvation), infection, usually picked up when the burns are being dressed, and shock.

Dr. Raymond C. Merry, now of Cincinnati; Dr. Ralph Tisdale of Montgomery, Ala., and the late Dr. Celsus Beguesse conducted the bulk of the experiments at Homer G. Phillips Hospital here.

Morphine not Needed

It was found that the old treatment of ointments, tannic acids, nitrate, aniline dyes, wax, etc., hindered rather than improved the condition of patients. Further, it was shown that morphine, a drug frequently used, was seldom required.

Sterile bed clothing, anti-tetanus injections and, if necessary, plasma transfusions for shock were given patients upon arrival at the hospital.

The burns were washed with soap and water, and wrapped in untreated gauze bandages which were left on as long as possible (10-14 days).

The big item was feeding the patients large amounts of food, especially proteins.

Only Twelve Deaths

Results showed that of 56 badly burned patients, 26 with burns covering 45% of the body were healed without skin grafts, 17 needed skin grafts and only 12 whose burns covered 75% of the body died.

Due to improved nutrition and improved conditions of burned surfaces, it was also learned patients could be submitted to skin grafting earlier than under former types of treatment.

Dr. William H. Sinkler, medical director of Phillips Hospital, commenting on the experiments, states that "the treatment of burns in most large hospitals has been revolutionized as a result of these findings."

Color Bar Weakened

Significantly, although Washington University admits only white students, the Drs. Tisdale, Merry and Beguesse studied there throughout the experimental period under Dr. Elman.

Dr. Beguesse was killed at Tuskegee while on duty as a lieutenant with the armed forces.

Fellowship Awarded To Roanoke Doctor

35

Dr. Julian I. Gilliam, Negro, of Roanoke, has been awarded a two-year fellowship in cancer by the Virginia Cancer Foundation and will study under Dr. Ira Kaplan at Bellevue hospital, New York, it was announced yesterday by Dr. L. C. Downing, of the Burrell Memorial hospital staff and a member of the board of trustees of the Virginia Cancer Foundation.

A graduate of Lucy Addison high school, Dr. Gilliam attended Hampden Institute, received his BA degree from Lincoln university, in Pennsylvania, and received his medical degree from the Howard university medical school, Washington, D. C. He interned one year and served in residency for a similar period at Provident hospital, Baltimore.

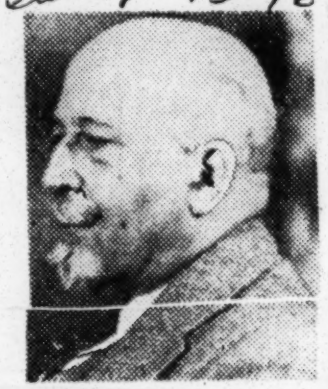
W. E. B. DuBois

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

The Cost of Death

MY FRIEND. Thomas Bell is dead at the unreasonable age of sixty. I have known him intimately for thirty years. He has been among my few close friends and his family has been almost as dear to me as my own. He was a tall and well-built man, white and sandy-haired, with a face that reflected his innate frankness, honesty and kindliness. Life to him was to him essentially straightforward and simple. Not that for a moment he ignored its wrong and evil: but just as clearly he saw just what was the essential trouble and how it could be met and how he himself could help meet it. The world's muddle did not make him angry nor hopeless; rather it spurred him to unceasing effort on his own part, and here and now, to make things better, as he knew they could be better. In this way he died, scalpel in hand, standing and working in a public clinic with the thermometer at ninety, and the suffering about him. He was a Great Physician.

Sat. 7-13-46



The Cost of Color

THE PROBLEM of Thomas Bell was a curious inversion of the color line, often remarked upon, endlessly studied, but nearly always misinterpreted. Of his ancestors, perhaps one of his great-grandfathers was an African Negro. Far from resenting this fact, least of all bemoaning it, and never capitalizing upon it, Thomas Bell recognized it as a normal and perfectly justifiable bit of history. It was not a matter for denial or concealment. Nor on the other hand was it any reason for him to ignore or refuse to fight American prejudice against color. Such a fight of course compelled him to seem to go out of his logical path and repeatedly to bring up a matter or a situation which apparently did not personally concern him: "What has Bell to grouch about," complained a white fellow-physician; "Nobody objects to his presence on the hospital staff." But they did object to the presence of competent practitioners who happened to be brown. This was unfair and silly and Dr. Bell insisted on pointing this out. It was not a personal peeve, it was justice and justice was his job. He did not go out of his way to force the color issue, but he never under any circumstances avoided it when it appeared in his plain path of life. His colored fellow-physicians time and again blamed him for bringing up the color question, while they sat back comfortably silent, but ready to cash in on opportunity after Bell had borne the brunt of battle and incurred the dislike of his white fellows for it.

The Battle

DR. BELL never hesitated. In the days of starvation, when the task of securing in New York recognition for a Tennessee medical degree seemed hopeless, he consistently and calmly stood to his guns and every victory won was not simply for himself but for Negro blood in America. He never avoided the problem; he always took his unwavering stand and slowly, surely he won, not simply because his contention was just, but because he was a good physician and men had to respect his unwavering convictions.

Slowly, inevitably he rose to prominence, not wide but firm, despite his colored and white patients, his white and colored friends. He was repeatedly selected for high and responsible positions in the hospitals, in the community, in the hard and thankless tasks of social reform. He could always be counted on despite the strain on his weak heart, and he never exacted the reward of acclaim and advertisement much less sought it. His honors were always thrust upon him and usually embarrassed him.

This is the life of a man. This is the America we crave and often fail to see because it is so near us.

Dr. Bland Continues Study In New York

World Memphis, Tenn. Dec. 11-19-46

Through arrangements made by Meharry Medical College where he is enrolled for an extensive graduate course in Surgery under the G.I. Bill of Rights, Dr. Rozier Earl Bland, prominent young Memphis physician, left last week for New York City to continue his training in Columbia University's New York Post-Graduate Medical School. He has enrolled for the course, Review of General Surgery.

Dr. Bland's studies at Columbia, as in the case of those at Meharry, are under leading medical men of the country. At Columbia, his work is being supervised by Drs. R. Franklin Carter and J. William Hinton, and will last for one month, from November 7 through November 29. This course deals with a number of subjects in gynecology, the field which the Memphis physician expects to concentrate in following his resumption of practice here.

After completing his work at Columbia this month, Dr. Bland will return to Meharry Medical College, Nashville. He has been a post-graduate student in the department of gynecology and surgery at Meharry since February of this year. The time necessary to make exchanges between Meharry and other medical schools Meharry designates for Dr. Bland to attend before completion of this specialized training is expected to take about ten months longer. So it will be around July, 1947, before Dr. Bland settles down to his practice here. However, he is expected to make his weekend trips to Memphis for checkup of his patients following his return to Nashville from New York at the end of this month.

DR. R. EARL BLAND

Dr. Bland's office, located at 145 Beale Avenue, is being kept open daily by his secretary, Miss Marion Thomas.

Coming to Memphis in August, 1936, ten years ago, from Philadelphia, Pa., where he had done hospital work at Mercy and Douglas hospitals, Dr. Bland set out at once to become established here in the field of medicine. His practice has been extensive, and in recognition of his progressive spirit, he has been honored with the presidency of Bluff City Medical Society, directorship of the Wellington Health Clinic for Negroes, and with a commission as First Lieutenant in the United States Army Medical Corps. He had been promoted to rank of Captain when he was placed on the inactive status list following nearly three years of service in the Army, including overseas duties in the South Pacific.

Dr. Bland, after returning to civilian life last March (1945) was elected Post Commander of Autress Russell Post No. 27, American Legion, and served until his studies made it necessary for him to be away from Memphis

Dr. Maurice Shaw Performs Miraculous Heart Operation

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-20

Because of the skill of Dr. Maurice M. Shaw, 528 East 34th st., a man with a one inch stab wound in the heart is living today.

Herman Kimball, 40, of 5006 Michigan ave., the wounded man, was brought to Provident Hospital Friday, July 12 in a critical condition, as the result of the stabbing by an unknown man at 46th and Indiana ave.

The delicate operation took one hour, during which six stitches were taken in the victim's heart.

In State of Shock

Kimball was brought in, in a state of shock, with no pulse, or blood pressure. Because there was no pulse beat Dr. Shaw and his colleagues assumed that there was a wound in his heart. An x-ray picture proved the theory. The blood had packed the heart, and it couldn't beat.

At the beginning of the operation Dr. Shaw told a Defender reporter of his feeling of tension. He realized that Kimball's chances were slim, and that the operation would have to go smoothly along if he was to be saved. There was a job to be done, and he was going to do the best he could, said Dr. Shaw.

Good Chance For Recovery

Kimball had only a few minutes to live, when he was brought into the hospital. His chances for recovery now are very good.

Kimball was given plasma and a blood transfusion. Two incisions were made, one crossing the coronary blood vessel and the other going into the heart. Six stitches were then taken in the left ventricle to prevent a fatal flow of blood.

Dr. Shaw predicted that Kimball, when he recovers, will lead a normal and healthy life, but there is the possibility that, in healing, the heart may grow to the chest wall. As a result it might become enlarged and result in a decrease of activity.

The eminent surgeon was assisted by Dr. B. B. Moore, resident surgeon, and Dr. Quello, a newly arrived interne.

Success Owed to Dr. Will Adams

Dr. Shaw said that the success of the operation was due to the training he received from Dr. Will Adams, of the University of Chicago, under whom he did experimental work on heart surgery and on the chest.

Another of the doctor's "miraculous" operations was perfor[med] three weeks ago when he removed an entire lung of a 13-year-old girl. When asked how the girl was faring, Dr. Shaw said, "Oh she's playing baseball now."

Native of Louisiana

Dr. Shaw was born in Lake Charles, La., Oct. 21, 1905. He graduated from Wendell Phillips High School, then entered the University of Illinois where he did undergraduate work and studied medicine. Later he attended the University of Chicago where he studied surgery.

Staff surgeon at Provident Hospital, Dr. Shaw is a general surgeon, with a special interest in thorasic or chest, surgery.

The late Dr. Daniel Williams, founder of Provident, was the first surgeon to perform an operation on the heart.

Former Army Major

Dr. Shaw was a major in the army and stationed at Fort Huachuca, from May, 1942, to May, 1945.

He married the former Henrietta Castor of Atlantic City, N. J. They have twins, a boy and a girl.

Pittsburgh Hospital Accepts Race Doctor

The Courier

PITTSBURGH — Dr. Charles Burks, young Pittsburgh physician, has been appointed a member of Allegheny General Hospital here. Dr. Burks was an officer in a paratroop division during World War II. He is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh Medical School and took his interneship training at Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Burks' appointment was announced by Dr. George Wessels, superintendent of Allegheny General Hospital, following plans initiated by The Pittsburgh Courier's drive for integration of Negro physicians into Pittsburgh hospitals.

Preventive Medical Care for All Wins Approval of Negro Physicians

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky

Louisvillian to Be Next President

Sat 8-24-46

By GRADY CLAY

Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, Louisville Negro physician, was elected 1947-48 president of the National Medical Association at its closing session at Central High School last night.

He was chosen by the House of Delegates in a close race over Wr. C. Herbert Marshall, Washington. He will succeed Dr. Walter A. Younge, St. Louis, who was installed as president yesterday.

Dr. Lattimore has been president of the Falls Cities and Negro state medical associations. He has practiced in Louisville for 41 years.

The association went on record yesterday as approving preventive medical care for all Americans, whether they can pay for it or not.

It also blocked efforts of a group of Chicago doctors to impeach the outgoing president, Dr. E. I. Robinson, Los Angeles, for his stand favoring compulsory health insurance.

Dr. Robert T. Hanson, director of the Kentucky Rapid Treatment Venereal Disease Center here, told the doctors that 65 per cent of all reported cases of syphilis are in 17 states, including Kentucky.

Speaking in a V.D. discussion, Dr. Hanson added that because of low educational standards Negroes accounted for more than 65 per cent of all cases.

Tests Urged for Syphilis.

Dr. Hanson also declared that "lots of Kentucky boys have been bringing back from Europe Italian forms of gonococcus which is more resistant to penicillin."

Dr. J. G. Gathings, Washington specialist, urged the physicians not to diagnose a patient's genital sores as syphilis without a positive laboratory check for the spirochetes in the blood.

Dr. Oscar Bloch, Jr., urged the Negro doctors to "do a spinal-fluid test in all cases of syphilis." auto accidents. "Even the person giving first aid may breathe into the open wound," he pointed out.

Kansas City Is Selected.

He said that among 67 fractures of the lower legs reported at General Hospital, 29 were compound (where the broken bone has torn through the skin) —mostly from auto accidents.

Dr. Arthur A. Ward, Jr., associate in neurosurgery at General Hospital, said doctors and laymen get too excited about skull fracture. Unless accompanied by a brain injury, the fracture isn't dangerous, he added. The war, he continued, has taught us that brain injury patients may be moved easily.

Kansas City was selected by the House of Delegates as the site for next year's convention.

Seek Entry to Hospitals.

Dr. Younge promised "to make contacts with members of the white profession to open the doors of tax-supported municipal hospitals to colored doctors."

Dr. H. A. Parris, Ridgesquare, N. C., was elected chairman of the section on physical medicine, with Dr. Moses Clayborne, Johnstown, Pa., as secretary. Chairman emeritus of the eye, ear, nose and throat section was Dr. Spencer C. Dickerson, Chicago; chairman, Dr. W. D. Morman, St. Louis; vice-chairman, Dr. William Jones, Chicago, and secretary, Dr. J. G. Stewart, Columbia, S. C.

Sat 8-24-46

At the final meeting of the Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. D. M. Miller, Kansas City, was elected president.

Negro Doctor Is Sought To Settle In Mayfield

An appeal for a Negro doctor for Mayfield, Ky., was made yesterday to the National Medical Association.

"We do not have a colored doctor in this city," W. M. R. Coleman, Mayfield, said in a telegram to the association. He said his appeal was sponsored by the Clinic League of Mayfield. The community, he added, "has a population of 1,800 with four near-by towns to draw from, a good field for a young doctor."

No reply to the telegram had been made at the close of yesterday's session.

Louisville Hospital Gets Negro Interne

Defender Chicago, Ill.

LOUISVILLE—The City-County Health Board last week created the position of "Negro interne" at the Waverly Hills unit of the general hospital, in a move designed to attract more Negro physicians to Louisville.

Sat. 12-21-46

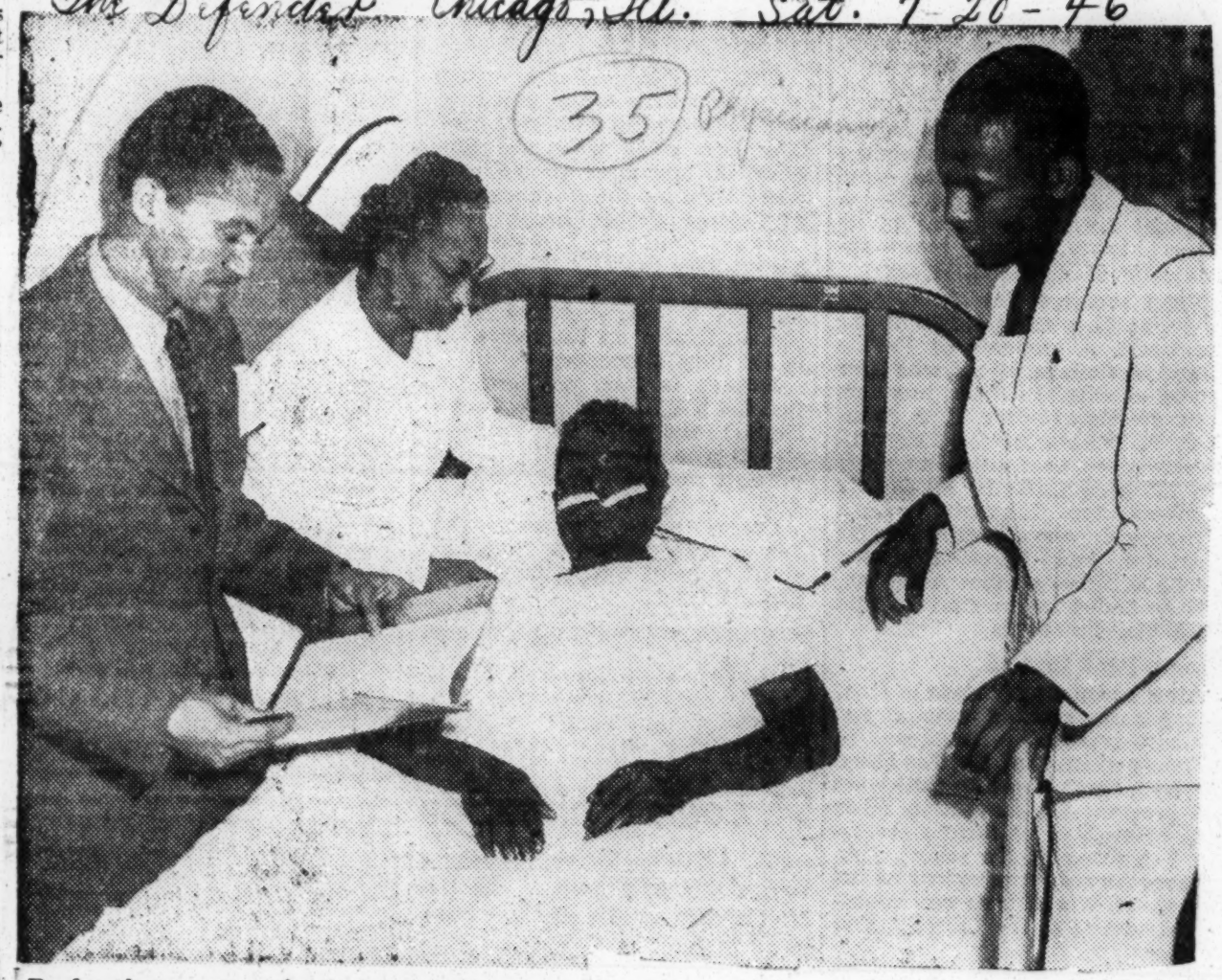
According to health director Dr. John J. McPhair, who made the announcement, this will enable Meharry Medical College at Nashville, to send one Negro doctor annually to Waverly Hills, to serve as first-year resident physician.

The board, which announced a $200,000 expansion and wage increase program also created positions whereby Meharry college can send three students to Waverly Hills for threeweek study and training periods.

MIRACLE IN SURGERY

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-20-46

35 Physicians



Performing a near miracle in emergency surgery last week, Dr. Maurice M. Shaw, staff surgeon at Provident Hospital, saved the life of Herman Kendall who was brought to the hospital with a one-inch wound in his heart. He sewed up the deep gash in Kendall's heart, giving him a better than even chance to recover. In a similar case several years ago, Dr. Dan Williams of the same hospital performed the first successful operation on the human heart. Shown in photo, left to right: Dr. Shaw; Christine Edwards, attending nurse; Kendall, and Dr. J. E. Walters who assisted in the operation.

BLUE BABY' GETS NEW CHANCE

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Born with a crippled heart, unable to supply body with needed oxygen, "blue baby" Thomas Richards, seven years old, chats with doctors who perfected technique of three-hour operation which adjusted circulatory system, giving him a new lease on life. Rare deformity generally resulted in death, until eastern doctors evolved operating technique. Physicians at Chicago Children's Memorial Hospital perfected technique, giving hundreds of similar invalids a chance for normal life. Photo shows, left to right, Dr. Willis J. Potts, Dr. Sidney Smith, young Thomas, and Dr. Stanley Gibson.—AP Photo. Sat. 11-23-46

New Surgery Saves Life Of 'Blue Baby'

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-23-46

The life of seven-year-old Thomas Richards, tragic blue baby, was saved here last week with a three-hour operation performed by surgeons of Children's Hospital, who employed a technique perfected in Chicago hospitals, giving new hope to parents of hundreds of otherwise doomed infants born with deformed hearts.

"Blue babies" are those with crippled hearts which cannot pump a normal amount of blood through their systems, the fact resulting in their being bluish in color instead of the normal hue of healthy children.

Based on long research at Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, the new Chicago surgery improved on the eastern method of connecting blood vessels into a new circulatory pattern which pumps a greater amount of blood through the lungs.

Operating on Richard, the latest Chicago success among "blue babies" cured by the new surgery method, were Drs. Sidney Smith, Stanley Gibson and Willis J. Potts. On the staff of Children's Memorial and Northwestern, these three have perfected the method used in Baltimore.

Experimental operations were tried on 30 dogs at Northwestern's laboratories. The apparently sound theory of the connecting of the blood vessels proved eminently practical on the canines and was tried on a two-year-old child in whom the condition had reached an acutely dangerous stage. She had lost consciousness many times due to the condition. A three-hour operation at Children's Memorial resulted in the joining of the aorta and one of the pulmonary arteries. The operation was performed with instruments specifically developed through the experimental laboratory stages of the research.

Three days after this initial trial, the two-year-old girl was eating normally and in a week she played and moved about like other children for the first time.

35 1946

Physicians

Rural Georgia Doctor Finds Nothing Unusual in His Heavy Practice Among White Patients

Dr. Frederick Funderburg of Monticello, Ga., depends largely on white patients for his practice. Fishing is his hobby. Here he is seen with the Rev. J. Roy Moore, his pastor.

All day long and far into the night patients of both races from a radius of 40 to 50 miles bring their health problems to this soft-spoken physician. Here he instructs a white farmer how to administer a prescription to his sick wife. Many white residents of the county also bring their hired help for treatment.

Here Dr. and Mrs. Funderburg leave his main street office for a call. There is no segregation in his waiting room and each patient is waited on according to his turn.

Takes Own Plane On Hop to Hawaii

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Mrs. John Hope, widow of the late Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta university, was accompanied on her recent 2,400-mile trans-ocean air-plane hop to Hawaii by her private physician. Dr. J. Edmond Bryant, chief of Provident hospital's division of chest diseases. Dr. Bryant visited Honolulu's able sources, becomes the first Negro woman to even take along such private physician on such a long flight. She flew to Honolulu to live with her son, Lt.-Comdr. Edward S. Hope, in Hawaii, by her private plane to be the only Negro lieutenant commander in the navy.

Dr. Bryant, who reported Mrs. Hope as doing nicely upon his return here last week, said the 2,400-mile flight took nine and one-half hours. Patient and doctor flew all the way from San Francisco to Honolulu, he said.

Mrs. Hope, according to relituberculosis hospital for nearly two years. 10-25-46

Harlem Physicians

who attended the reception given by the visiting Red Cross Delegation from Yugoslavia at the home of H. Gordon Roberts on May 30. Left to right: Dr. Aubre De Maynard, noted surgeon; Dr. Carl Mandelbaum, Staff Gynocolygist at Harlem Hospital; Dr. Robert Neubauer, senior member of the Yugoslav Red Cross Delegation, Dr. John A. Theobalds, and Dr. Norman H. Pritchard. Drs. Maynard Theobalds and Pritchard have accepted leadership to raise $1,000 in Harlem to buy a jeep to transport the doctors of Yugoslavia to the mountainous regions of that country. Sunday 6-8-46

Physician Works Miracle in South

Dr. F. D. Funderburg Accorded Full Respect in 'Hell Hole of Georgia'

GOOD WILL AMBASSADOR—*By service as doctor, counselor and friend, Meharry Medical School graduate teaches whites to accord more respect to other members of his race.*

Doctor himself accepted fully by first rich and then poor whites of little "Tobacco Road," where members of one race must cross the rathen than pass a white, where calling a colored person "Mr." or "Mrs." is tantamount to a crime.

By RALPH MATTHEWS

(Photos on Page 20)

MONTICELLO, Ga.—This little "Tobacco Road" town in the darkest part of Georgia is about the last place one would look for a miracle in race relations.

However, through Dr. Frederick D. Funderburg, Jasper County's leading physician, such a miracle is revealed daily.

In this section, they say, a colored person has to cross the street when he sees a white person coming, and reference to a colored person as "Mister" or "Mrs." in the presence of whites, borders on a crime.

Yet down here, where the nation's most notorious case of peonage and wholesale murder was uncovered, Dr. Funderburg is administering to the sick of both races within a 50-mile radius, which takes in two counties.

Amazed Over Interest

I found Dr. Funderburg, Sunday morning, teaching his Sunday school class at the Monticello Methodist Church after having been up all night dressing the wounds of several of the city's leading young white men who had been critically injured in an automobile crash.

A little amazed over the fact that what he had been doing for four years as a matter of routine should have attracted national attention, Dr. Funderburg is the personification of modesty.

He says that he doesn't quite understand why newspapers and national magazines should suddenly become interested in him and his work, why one publishing company has arranged for a writer to come down and do a book on his life.

Sociological Significance

While finding a colored doctor with white patients in New York or New England is no rarity, but here where the virus of race hatred actually seeps from the ground and is always present, what Dr. Funderburg has done takes on a sociological significance.

Technically, Dr. Funderburg's experiment in breaking down Georgia's color bars started back in 1938, when the flu epidemic found Jasper and Putnam Counties without a white physician and the whites turned in desperation to him.

Actually the saga began many years before when he reached the decision to settle in Georgia d of New York, as was his al intention.

Was Visiting in Atlanta

Fresh from Meharry Medical School in Nashville in 1922, Dr. Funderburg was en route to New York when he stopped in Atlanta to visit his young wife, whom he had married while still a student.

Urged to accompany a funeral procession to the cemetery, Dr. Funderburg asked, as the entourage rolled on, "Whose funeral is this?"

County Without Doctor

It developed that it was that of an elderly doctor who had accumulated wealth in Jasper County and that his death had left the community without a doctor.

"By George!" suggested the friend, "This was made to order for you. Instead of going to New York right away, why don't you slip down there for the summer. You can fill a need and save enough to go to New York in style."

To the young doctor, not overly blessed with cash, a young wife on his hands and a baby on the way, the idea wasn't a bad one.

In Area 24 Years

That was 24 years ago, and Dr. Funderburg is still in Monticello. The only chance he has had to return to New York came when he was ordered there a year ago to save himself from a nervous breakdown from overwork.

With no hospitals in the community, he works 18 hours a day, counting his patients in the thousands. One night he delivered two babies within three hours, 30 miles apart.

A young white factory worker frantically called the house where he was on a confinement case and begged him to come at once.

Safe Only With Him

Although Dr. Funderburg, already on a case, urged him to get another doctor, the prospective father refused, saying: "This is our first baby and we wouldn't feel safe with anyone else, but you.

"The lady you're attending has had three children. She's an old hand at this sort of thing, but my wife is scared to death. If you'll say you will come, we'll try to hold things up a little."

As a result, the same people who send the doctor's wife eggs, chickens, delicacies, to avoid the greatest of all indignities, call or refer to her as "the wife of Dr. Funderburg." Genuine humaneness evident underneath.

Dr. Funderburg slapped the first squeal of life out of the first child and dashed to the second. The relieved young couple had kept their word, delaying the stork hovering over the chimney until he arrived.

Rich Weaken First

Their attitude is typical of the esteem in which he is held in the surrounding country side.

However, it was easier winning his way into the homes of the wealthy than with the rural whites and the factory hands.

Once the interracial pattern was established by the rich and he was accepted by the town's leading people, the poorer classes followed suit.

Today Dr. Funderburg maintains offices in both Monticello, the county seat of Jasper County, and in Eddington, the county seat of Putnam County.

While typical of Georgia backwoods, the two communities are different in intensity. Eddington, with a high-class white citizenry and a progressive population, has had few racial clashes.

"Hell Hole" of Georgia

On the other hand, Monticello is known as the "Hell Hole" of Georgia.

This was the seat of the infamous Williams Farm, where the bodies of several scores of colored men were discovered after they had been murdered by a white farmer when they attempted to escape after being held in peonage.

This was the town where two colored girls, one of them pregnant, were lynched for talking back to a white man.

Teacher Chased Out

This was the town where a teacher, a graduate of Morehouse College, was beaten up by a white mob and driven out of town because she ordered a white telegraph boy to remove his hat in the school room.

It is in this town that Dr. Funderburg is bringing forth good will, peace and harmony and teaching the whites to accord more respect to other members of his race.

A General Adviser

More and more his service to the community goes beyond the pale of medicine.

His patients seek him out with all sorts of personal problems, domestic conflicts and economic problems. He is doctor, counselor and friend.

To Mrs. Funderburg, they send eggs, chickens, the first shoots from the garden, and young brides send their first biscuits and old mothers, their masterpieces of pastry.

Attitude Toward His Wife

However, they gag a little when they have to call her "Mrs. Funderburg." To avoid this greatest of all Southern indignities, they generally refer to her as "the wife of Dr. Funderburg." With that phrase also she answers the telephone.

But beneath all this clinging to the "white supremacy" myth, there is a genuine humaneness. In the wee hours of one morning, Mrs. Funderburg answered the phone. The middle-class resident who had called her said:

Force Him to Stay

"Don't worry about your husband. He is here at our house and he is so worn out we just insisted upon him stopping and taking a rest.

"We have put him to bed, because if he comes home people will just worry him to death."

Such a courtesy was extended in a community where colored people must always enter the back door and tip their hats when white people pass.

Family Background

Dr. Funderburg is a trustee on the schools both in Jasper and Putnam Counties and helps conduct medical clinics in both places, while Mrs. Funderburg teaches in the Monticello Junior High School.

They have three children. The elder son, Frederick Jr., a graduate of Morehouse College, was lost in a bomber raid over Germany.

The younger son is serving as an Army clerk in the Fort Benning (Ga.) reception center; and their daughter, Mrs. Thomas McJunkins, is a social worker.

Dr. Funderburg is a native of Anniston, Ala. Mrs. Funderburg, a native of Atlanta, is the sister of Edward and Earl Westmoreland of Washington and a sister-in-law of Walter White of the NAACP.

Ten Doctors Are Awarded Graduate Study Fellowships

CHICAGO, ILL., —Ten physicians have been awarded fellowhips for post graduate work in their medical specialities by the Provident Medical Associates of Chicago, it was announced Wednesday, May 8.

The physicians will be provided study and clinical work at Provident Hospital and other hospitals and medical institutions. Those receiving fellowships and their specialities are:

Dr. Lendor C. Nesbitt, resident at Provident, obstetrics and gynecology; Dr. Harold Anderson, staff member of Provident and the University of Illinois, otolaryngology; Dr. Charles S. Finch, of the University of Pennsylvania, Post-Graduate School of Medicine.

Drs. George Jean Baptiste and Robert C. Stepo, resident at Provident, both obstetrics and gynecology; Dr. Phillip C. William, resident at Cook County Hospital, obstetrics and gynecology; Dr. Nelson C. Jefferson, resident at Provident, general surgery.

Dr. Albert L. Spaulding Jr., resident at Provident, internal medicine; Dr. Maynard L. Holloman, Lowell General Hospital, Ft. Devens, Mass. internal medicine, and Dr. Harvey J. Whitfield, of University of Pennslyvania, urology.

Specialist

DR. ROBERT E. FULLILOVE, a member of the staff of Flint Goodridge Hospital and a practicing physician in New Orleans, is one of the three or four non-white urological specialists in the country. He is a diplomate of the American Board of Urology, having passed the examination in February. A native of Tupelo, Miss., he was graduated from Howard University Medical School. He specialized in urology at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston for a year and Freedmen's Hospital in Washington for six months on a Rosenwald Fellowship.

MAGAZINE FEATURES ROYSTON'S DR. GILBERT

ture magazine, "but Dr. Gilbert is also called in on emergency white maternity cases."

Dr. Gilbert was first called to treat a white patient when the only white doctor was out of town. So successful was his care that a growing list of white patients came to prefer the Negro doctors to act as family physician for the entire family.

Chicago.—One of the few Negro physician and surgeon for white as well as colored patients is Joseph Gilbert of Roy-geon," states a photo-profile in the A well-trained scientist, the colGeorgia.

"Not only do white patients travel many miles for treatment ston, a tiny village in northeast May issue of Ebony. Negro pic-

This Negro Doctor's a Hero in Alabama

By EUGENE GORDON

DR. FREDERICK DOUGLASS FUNDERBURG is a hero among the people of Jasper County, Ga.—black people and white people, but especially the white people. Especially the white people, because this great man is a strange phenomenon among them, as is any Negro who does the unusual unusually well. The Negro, however, takes most of such performances for granted, knowing that the only reason they are unusual is that the Negro so seldom gets a chance at them.

Bill Boring, writing recently in the Atlanta Constitution, says he first heard of Dr. Funderburg while sitting in his sister's home in Eatonton. His sister's husband was very ill and getting worse, and their physician, Dr. A. S. Sanchez, was out of town. His sister's mother-in-law suggested calling Dr. Funderburg.

"Since Dr. Funderburg was new to me, I asked who he was and was he very good and my sister's mother-in-law answered that he was a Negro doctor who lived in Monticello, in adjoining Jasper County, and that he was one of the best."

Boring says he was shocked that his sister and her mother-in-law were seriously considering calling a Negro doctor. He had been away from the South for 10 years and they hadn't done things that way in the old days. He recalled that Jasper County, Dr. Funderburg's county, had been the heart of one of the most substantial plantation areas of the South. One of his earliest recollections was of a trial in Jasper County in which a white man was involved in the deaths of 11 Negro peonage victims.

"But if I was shocked," he writes, "I found that everyone else in this section of Georgia took Dr. Funderburg as a matter of course. They treated him as just another human being."

Boring thereupon set out to learn more about the Negro doctor.

"When I had finished I had learned that he was no more than any ordinary Negro except for two vital differences. One was that he was a Negro who had gotten a 'break' and the other difference was that he was educated."

His mother and father came to Jasper County from Anniston, Ala., she working as a domestic and the father in a foundry. The parents sent young Frederick Douglass Funderburg to high school in Talledega, Ala., and then to Shaw University, in Raleigh, N. C., for his premedical course. He graduated in medicine from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, in 1922.

Shortly thereafter, following the death of a friend who had built up a practice among the Negroes of Monticello, Ga., he established himself there. He opened an office in Eatonton, in Putnam County, in 1938. It was that same year, says Boring, that the event occurred which put him in solid with the white community.

"Eatonton and Putnam County were struck by a severe epidemic of influenza at a time when one of the county's two white practicing physicians were doing postgraduate work at the University of Pennsylvania. The epidemic, at its peak, knocked out the remaining white physician."

"'What will we do?' the county's leaders asked one another.

"'I don't know what anyone else will do,' declared one, 'but if any of my family goes down I'm calling Dr. Funderburg'."

That was when the Negro physician came into his own. Since that time, according to Boring, "Call Dr. Funderburg" has been "a distress medical cry among white people of all ranks in Putnam County." The people of Jasper County took up the call.

"Dr. Funderburg licked the county's flu epidemic and in doing so won the lasting respect of its people. There were awkward first days, to be true. The white people were shy at first, going to a Negro doctor. And Dr. Funderburg was shy, too. And there were times when he needed all of his courage."

Coronet Spotlights Life Of Dr. Louis T. Wright

NEW YORK—Louis Wright's careen is not only a stirring chapter in the history of modern medicine, but a striking example of democratic triumph over prejudice and bigotry. The article "Surgeon of Democracy" in the April Coronet traces the life of this great doctor and of his fight to win recognition for himself and others. Today, at his post in Harlem Hospital, Dr. Wright continues to work and to train other young doctors, for most of New York's Negro surgeons have come up under his direction.

The story of Dr. Wright's inspiring achievements begins in 1917, continues Coronet, when the United States entered World War I. Then 26, Wright left his practice in Atlanta to volunteer for the Army. At the time, it was the rule to vaccinate against smallpox by scratching vaccine into the skin. The young Negro doctor observed that this technique involved a large percentage of repeats and one day at Camp Upton he made a revolutionary experiment; he injected vaccine by hypodermic needle under the skin. It worked. "No takes" were virtually eliminated. Today Wright's method is recognized as the best method of vaccination.

BRAIN AUTHORITY

His original work on the treatment of skull fractures and brain injuries has made him a leading authority in that field. He invented the brace used in the transportation and handling of patients with neck injuries. His report on the treatment of rupture of the spleen, published in 1939, is a classic, and right now he is making a study of lymphogranuloma, an infection of the glands which has been the subject of little original research in this country.

Wright was guided into medicine by his stepfather, Dr. William Fletcher Penn, a graduate of Yale Medical Schol, who paid Louis' expenses through Harvard at a period when most Negro students worked as redcaps and Pullman porters to finance themselves through other uiversities. From Dr. Penn, Wright learned to be intolerant of mediocrity.

NO "RACE" POLITICS

Today, at 54, Dr. Wright is a youngish-looking man with a ready smile, easy poise and modest assurance.

Medic Gets V.A. Post In Topeka Hospital

WASHINGTON—Major Rutherford B. Stevens of this city was recently appointed resident psychiatrist at the Winter General Hospital, Topeka, Kan.

Major Stevens is the first Negro doctor appointed to the staff of the non-segregated Veterans Administration Hospital, and will be the first Negro doctor to attend both white and Negro veterans in a Veterans Administration hospital.

The psychiatrist is a graduate of Howard University Medical School, and a student of Howard Professor Dr. Montague Cobb who described Stevens' work as "excellent." The appointment was approved by Dr. Paul R. Hawley, medical director of the Veterans' Administration.

Specialist Named Hospital Lecturer

CHICAGO (ANP)—Dr. Nathaniel Calloway broke another precedent recently when his appointment as lecturer in internal medicine at the University of Illinois Medical School here was announced.

He completed his medical training at the University of Illinois after he was forced to withdraw from the University of Chicago Medical School because he was colored.

His appointment is considered particularly significant at this time when medical schools throughout the country are continuing their practice of barring colored.

Noted Researcher

A specialist in glandular disorders, metabolism, and diagnostic procedures, Dr. Calloway holds the Ph.D. as well as the M.D. degree. Formerly an instructor in chemistry at Tuskegee Institute and Fisk University, he also has taught pharmacology at the University of Chicago.

An interne and later resident physician at the University of Illinois Hospital, Dr. Calloway has directed clinical research in the department of internal medicine, and during the war was an investigator in the Office of Scientfic Research and Development.

Scientific Author

Author of many scientific papers based on research and scholarly medical investigation, Dr. Calloway's particular interest aside from his specialty, is improvement of health conditions of the underprivileged.

In line with this, he conducts a study of the nourishment and development of colored children on Chicago's west side in connection with Randall House, a religious organization.

UGANDA TO SOUTHSIDE

African Medic Practices In Chicago

Chicago Defender

Recently arrived in the recently created Princeton Park district on Chicago's far South Side is an addition to the city's cosmopolitan flavor.

Chicago, Ill.

He is tall, dark, erect Benjamin Kagwa, of Kampala, Uganda, in central Africa, who is daily becoming the most familiar figure in the district.

For six months since his arrival here from Elgin, Ill., he's been answering the calls of the sick and getting his first experience as a general practitioner of medicine.

Accented Speech

Except for his speech which is strongly flavored by accent carry-overs from his native Africa and England where he studied before coming to the United States fourteen years ago there are no visible indications of his foreign birth.

I first met Kagwa, shortly after his arrival in this country when he was a student at Hampton Institute in Virginia. He was then, as he is now, an unusually tall man of dignified mein which is heightened by pince nez with long gold chain, who was serious, silent and reserved—a somewhat novel personality on an American college campus markedly carefree and informal.

More Sophisticated

I did not see him again until a few months ago. He is still the same Kagwa, except that for a man 35 years old, he's prematurely gray, a bit more sophisticated and married.

Meanwhile, he told me, he had been graduated from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania; earned a master's degree in public health from Columbia University; taken a medical degree at New York University medical school, specializing in neuro psychiatry; served an internship at Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis, where he later became a resident in his specialty, and then served on the staffs of state hospitals for mental and nervous diseases at Manteno and Elgin, Ill.

Chicago Appeals To Him

While at Elgin he was appointed clinical instructor in neurology at the University of Illinois medical school which brought him frequently to Chicago.

His realization of his need for experience in the general practice of medicine was crystallized once he became familiar with Chicago.

Why Chicago, as unlike as it is to his native Kampala, should make such a strong appeal to him he can't explain. "But this," he insists, "is the city I want to live in forever." And since being here he's made his first steps toward becoming an American citizen.

Native of Uganda

Uganda, he told me, is an African kingdom of some 6,000,000 persons ruled over by a king known as a Kabaka. The present Kabaka is

BENJAMIN KAGWA

the hereditary representative of a dynasty more than 500 years old.

"Our people," he continued, "are supposed to have come long ago from Northern Africa, from Egypt by way of Abyssinia and Arabia. Our people have always woven cloth from fibres and worn clothes like the early Egyptians.

"I am no anthropologist, but I can see the difference between our people and those of the Congo who were driven out by the conquerors from the North. We of the newer people are taller, and have straight noses while the older native people are stocky and have broad noses."

Christian Parents

The kingdom is broken up into districts, each of which is ruled by a saza, or governor. Kagwa's father is a saza, and both his parents are Christians and were educated in mission schools just as Benjamin and his three sisters and two brothers were.

Benjamin was the restless member of the family. After completing King's college, a mission school which has been taken over by the government, he went to England and studied at the University of London.

Sat 3-2-46

It was while in London that he met a number of American Negroes who urged him to come to the United States where, they told him, he'd meet the most progressive group of Negroes in the world.

"Did you?" I asked.

Wife From Elgin

"Oh yes," he replied without hesitation. "They seem to be in Chicago."

Kagwa's wife, the former Miss Helen Burg, of Elgin, to whom he has been married just a year, keeps house for the doctor at 9117 Wentworth ave.

In addition to his practice, he is a member of the staffs of Provident Hospital, the Illinois Neuro Psychiatric Institute, and Chicago Post Graduate Hospital.

Dr. Lawlah Resigns As Medical Head At Howard

The Informer
Houston Texas
Sat 4-6-46

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The dramatic resignation last week of Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of Howard universary's medical school, will become effective after April 9, unless the trustee board rules he must remain at his post until the end of the current school term, or around July 1.

Dr. Lawlah's resignation is reported to have climaxed a long-smouldering feud within the school's administration over the question of putting into effect salary adjustments made last fall by universcity trustees. His clash with Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Howard's president, on the salary issue at that time is said to have lead to a split between them.

The former Provident hospital (Chicago) chief is reported to have told Dr. Johnson to find a new head for the medical school when the university's president repeatedly ignored his recommendations for increased teacher salaries in his department. Non-teaching staff members climaxed a bitter struggle last fall by forcing university officials to recognize the CIO United Federal workers of America as bargaining agent for them.

Dr. Lawlah is said to consider the deanship of Howard medical school largely dministrative, which takes too much of his time from the medical field. His resignation stated he would like to devote more time teaching research and to take care of his practice. He is reported to have begun planning to open an extension office where he can practice X-ray following his bitter clash with Dr. Johnson.

His new offices are slated to occupy an entire floor in a building now under construction, which will be occupied mainly by physicians. Dr. Lawlah may teach roentonology (X-ray) at Freedmen's hospital, now reported to be the hospital's most understaffed department.

Sat 4-6-46

Dr. Lawlah, the second Negro to be named dean of a medical college, follows closely in the footsteps of Dr. Numa P. G. Adams the first Negro doctor to serve as dean of a medical school. Both served at Howard and both resigned.

Medic Society Honors Blood Bank Founder

1-5-46 Sat.

PHILADELPHIA (ANP) — Dr. Charles Drew, noted for his development of blood plasma and professor of medicine at Howard University; was elected a vice-president of the American-Soviet Medical Society, at its second annual meeting held Saturday at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

In addition to the business session, a scientific institute was held, at which the speakers were Prof. Vladimir V. Lebedenko, representative of the Russian Red Cross and the Red Crescent in the United States; Dr. Wilder Penfield, Montreal Neurological Institute; Brig. Gen. I. S. Raymon, profesion of research surgery, University of Pennsylvania, who was for three years chief of an army hospital in Burma-India; Dr. Michael B. Shimkin, U. S. Public Health Service; Dr. Kenneth E. Appel, clinical professor of psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania.

First Negro Medic At Newark Hosp. A Woman

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

NEWARK, N. J.—(ANP)—Dr. E. Mae McCarroll became the first Negro member of the city hospital's medical staff here last week upon recommendation by the hospital's executive committee. She will serve on the protological service staff under Dr. David A. Kraker, vice president of the executive committee.

Sat 1-26-46

Dr. McCarroll's appointment marks the end of a long civic fight to gain Negro representation on the City Hospital's medical staff here and charges of racial prejudice and discrimination were made repeatedly to the city commission. A picket line was thrown around the city hall last July 3.

A native of Birmingham, Dr. McCarroll is unmarried and has been practicing here since 1929. She is a graduate of Talladega college, Fisk university and the Woman's Medical college in Philadelphia. She received a master of science degree from Columbia university in 1940.

Dr. U. G. Dailey Speaker At Medics' Parley In Peru

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

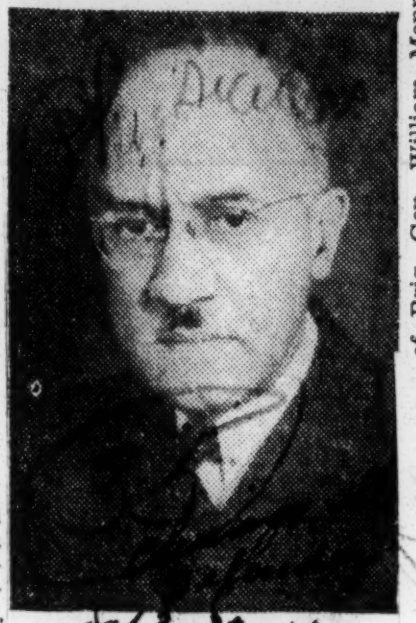
Dr. U. G. Bailey, famed surgeon and Fellow of the International College of Surgeons, is enroute by plane this week to Lima, Peru, where he will attend the Fifth International Assembly of the medical society, March 25, 26 and 27.

Dr. Dailey, Chicago Defender medical columnist, will present to the assembly a paper dealing with the use of the new drug thiouiacil in the treatment of goiter.

The title of the paper is Recent Advances in the Treatment of Thyrotoxicosis with Special Reference to Thiouiacil.

Admitted To Medical Group

EN ROUTE TO PERU



DR. U. G. DAILEY

Noted physician and surgeon, and Chicago Defender columnist, who is enroute to Lima, Peru, by plane this week to attend the Fifth International Assembly of the International College of Surgeons March 25, 26 and 27. Dr. Dailey, chairman of the Provident Hospital department of surgery, became a Fellow in the ICS December 7, and will read a paper before the Assembly dealing with the use of the new drug thiouiacil in the treatment of goiter.

Award Bousfield Legion Of Merit

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Col. Adrian O. Bousfield, Medical Corps, Chicago, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for "exceptional meritorious conduct" in the performance of outstanding services while stationed at Forft Huachuca, Ariz.

Presentation of the award was made by Brig. Gen. John A. Rogers, Sixth Service Command surgeon, at the Command headquarters in the Civic Opera Building here.

Sat 5-11-46

Col. Bousfield, now serving as vice president and medical director of a Chicago insurance company, was separated from the Army in November, 1945.

of Brig. Gen. William Menninge
brother of Karl and chief of the army's psychiatric division.
The appointment of Dr. Stevens
fits in with the announced policy of
Dr. Paul R. Hawley, VA medical
noted psychiatrist now directing

for colored.

A graduate of Howard University
Dr. Stevens has served with the
army medical corps for five years
and is now a major on termina
proval of Dr. Karl Menninger, th
leave.

Psychiatrist

2-2-46

TON, (ANP)—Dr.
stevens has been ap
t psychiatrist at the
l hospital, Topeka,
by the VA was made on the ap
ter for the Journal of the National
Medical Association.

WASHINGTO

Rutherford B. Steven

Sat 4-20-46

pointed resident psyc
Winter General hos
Kan., the Veterans'
announced Monday.

Dr. Stevens, 34, is
physician appointed
a veterans' hospital

First Negro As Vet Hospital

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Dr. Dailey is chairman of the

35 1946

D.C. Medics Vote To Support U.S. Health Plan

Chicago Defender

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — In a revolutionary move among Negro medics, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia by majority vote moved to endorse S-1606, the national house health bill now under consideration by the Senate Education and Labor Committee.

Sat. 2-15-46

The society, first, oldest and largest medical society of Negro doctors in the country has instructed its president, Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor of anatomy in the Howard University School of Medicine, to appear before the Senate Committee in support of the measure.

The profession of medical service through federal funds has long been considered a move toward socialized medicine by many high medical circles, both Negro and white, and therefore, has received considerable opposition. The D. C. medical society's move was expected to heighten the favorable consideration of the health measure by Negro medical groups elsewhere throughout the country.

To Harvard.

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

DR. T. M. CAMPBELL JR., who left Tuskegee Institute this week with his wife and daugter for New York City where he visited a short time before entering the Harvard University Graduate School of Medicine where he will take a course in Pediatrics under the G.I. Bill of Rights.

Physicians

Performed 1200 Major Operations in '45

Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Mississippi Surgeon, Is Rendering Real Service to Mound Bayou

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 4-30-46

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Dr. T. R. M. Howard, noted surgeon, addressed a large and appreciative audience in the gymnasium of the YMCA here recently. Dr. Howard spoke on the subject closest to his heart, the Taborian Hospital located in Mound Bayou. Taborian Hospital was founded by the Sir Knights and Daughters of Tabor, chiefly through the efforts of P. M. Smith, Chief Grand Mentor of the order. The purpose was to provide inexpensive and efficient hospitalization for its members as well as to the other Negroes of small means in the State.

That the work of the hospital is successful has been attested to by the fouth thousand patients who have been treated there in the past three years.

Originally the institution was provided with around fifty beds, but is now in process of building a $100,000 annex to increase this number to one hundred and fifty-three beds.

THREE DOCTORS ON STAFF

The hospital staff is composed of three physicians, of whom Dr. Howard is chief surgeon, four interns and a training school for nurses and furnishes medical and hospital care to Negroes from all over the State of Mississippi at nominal cost.

Sat. 4-20-46

Doctor Howard is Southern born, having come from the neighboring State of Kentucky. He gives credit for his career to his friend and benefactor, Dr. William Mason, son of a Confederate father, for his education and guidance. Dr. Mason offered him a job in his hospital in Murray, Ky., and he began as a dishwasher after school. He has done everything, and the spic and span cleanliness of the Taborian Hospital bears evidence of the man as well as the surgeon. After attending Oakwood Junior College at Huntsville, Ala., and Union College at Lincoln, Nebr., he then completed his medical work at the College of Medical Evangelists in Los Angeles, Calif., and was a practicing surgeon in Nashville, Tenn., when he accepted the call to come to Mound Bayou, Miss.

Dr. Howard originally intended going as a medical missionary to Africa but decided that home missions to his race here at home was just as important as going to a foreign land. Here he is not only relieving the physical sufferings but is teaching by precept and example that the Negro can be self-sustaining and self-reliant if given the opportunity to do so. He has not only been successful in establishing the Taborian Hospital as a medical center for Negroes but has given the entire town of Mound Bayou a face lifting with his farming and livestock interests, his civic enterprises and his general uplift movement.

PERFORMS 1,200 OPERATIONS

In the hospital's two operating rooms, Dr. Howard performed 1,200 major operations last year, at a cost to the patients of from $3 to $8 a day, depending on the length and type of illness treated.

Dr. Howard has this to say for himself, as quoted from the Saturday Evening Post of Feb. 23:

"I don't spend much time worrying about racial problems or tensions, because I am too busy trying to do something about them. Not very many Mississippi white men come into Taborian hospital, but they'll look ever my hog pens and buy thousands of dollars worth of my hogs. And they can't help seeing the housing project or the park and the little children looking at the monkeys. It doesn't matter to me whether it's in the operating room, in the hog lot or in the monkey pen—just so it helps me to put a capital N on the word Negro. And I think that the Negro who is fortunate enough to be able to do something about racial animosity should do it, instead of adding to it—and instead of putting all the blame on the white man."

Sat. 4-20-46

IS TIRELESS WORKER

Dr. Howard is practicing his religion by combining a way of life with that of his profession. He is tireless in his endeavors and his clinic days run about four a week from ten to fourteen hours long. He believes in ministering to the whole man, body, mind and soul, and to this end has installed a recreation program along with his health clinic. This recreation center provides a magnificent swimming pool and open air dance pavillion along with lunch stand and park facilities. His belief is that while many Negro children will not get to go to college they must needs be taught how to be good citizens, good workers and above all to prize and practice good health measures.

It has been urged and suggested by various Negro leaders of the South that the Veterans Administration establish a contemplated Negro hospital at Mound Bayou, Miss., and adjacent to the present Taborian Hospital. It seems logical and likely that such a program would be of the greatest possible benefit to all veterans of the South if situated at the strategic location.

Sat. 4-20-46

VETS HOSPITAL NEEDED

Hospitalization for Negroes in the South is practically nil. For Mississippi's 1,000,000 Negroes it is said there are only 963 hospital beds and the estimate that 3,000 beds are needed to adequately care for them is not exaggerated.

As it is with all groups of Negroes, so it is with the veterans, themselves. The need is great for such a project. These soldiers made a contribution to the Nation's welfare and are entitled to its benefits. They will get it somewhere so why not here in the South where the location will make it readily available to the largest number of them and why not at Mound Bayou where Dr. Howard has already demonstrated it can be done?

Yes, Dr. Howard came to Vicksburg April 4, to tell about Taborian Hospital, its facilities and its needs and what it can do for the Negroes of the State. It is the subject nearest his heart and the one at which he spends his time and energy for the benefit of his race. A modest man, he says little about himself but the health and uplift of his race take precedence over self.

"He who has health, has hope; and he who has hope, has everything."—Arabian proverb.

Color Lines Fade Before Medical Talent

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 8-24-46

BEAUFORT, S.C.—(ANP)—Color lines are erased by professional ability here where many whites prefer the medical services of Dr. Montgomery P. Kennedy, Negro physician, who has delivered nearly 100 white babies in this community.

"They are just patients," comments Dr. Kennedy. "Any doctor will tell you the same. I'm not thinking of the color of a patient's skin any more than he is thinking of mine."

Casting aside the "sensational" aspects of treating whites, the doctor jovially recalls one of his earlier cases:

"I might have been sort of flustered with my first white patient, a long time ago, but I didn't have time. She was about to die on me and I was too busy to think whether she was white or black.

"She was hemorrhaging badly, and her own doctor was too sick to go to her. They couldn't get any other doctor in a hurry. Their Negro nurse suggested me."

A race with death ensued, Dr. Kennedy added, in getting the patient to the hospital. The woman was advised that night "to shake Dr. Kennedy's hand, that he had saved her life."

Kansas City, Mo. Plaindealer

Honor Dr. Bonner

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Frances Jones Bonner, M. D., daughter of President and Mrs. David D. Jones, of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., is the first winner of the Helen Putnam Fellowship for Advanced Research in Genetics or Mental Health at Radcliffe College here. The award to Dr. Bonner is for $2,000 for an 11-month period of research on hereditary and social factors in hysteria. Dr. Bonner is a niece of Methodist Bishop Robert E. Jones (retired) now of Waveland, Miss.

8-3-46

A graduate of Bennett College, Dr. Bonner studied medicine in Boston University, finishing in 1943. Following her internship and residency she became an associate in research in neuropathology at Boston City Hospital and an assistant laboratory instructor in this field at Harvard.

She was more recently honored with a Fellowship in Pediatrics by the Executive Board of Trustees of the Children's Hospital, Boston. Dr. Bonner's husband, also a physician, is in the Army Medical Corps and is now serving in the Orient.

Surprise Reception Held for Dr. Warfield on 80th Birthday

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

informal surprise reception on his BALTIMORE—Dr. William A. 80th birthday, Sunday, by Balti- of the clinic sec-Warfield Sr., retired surgeon-in- more friends at the Morgan Chris- cago Council of So- chief of Freedmen's Hospital, tian Center. Sat. 11-23-46 and served on many Washington, was honored at an The physician, who retired in

lor of science and d cine degrees from Ho sity and his master gree from Columbia of the medical staff of Provident Hospital and post-graduate work Hospital and physician in charge at the Cook County of the Allergy Clinic, has been Columbia University elected to membership in the past two years and American College of Allergists, as director of clinics an associate fellow. Announcement of the election was made recently by the board of regents of the college in a letter to Dr. Jenkins.

Dr. Jenkins received his bache- of its investigating c

Associate Fellow Sat. 10-19-46

Dr. Charles M. Jenkins, member

College Honors Allergist Here

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Names Jenkins An

November 1936 after 35 years service at Freedmen's, still maintains a private practice in Washington with his son, William Jr.

Plaque Presented

During the reception, Sunday, he was presented a plaque, and his wife, Mrs. Violet T. Warfield, a bouquet. The plaque was presented by Dr. Ralph J. Young and the flowers by Mrs. Genevieve Harris.

In making the introductions, Dr. George B. Murphy pointed out that Mrs. Warfield is the lone survivor of the first graduating class in 1889 from the old Baltimore high school which developed into Douglass High School.

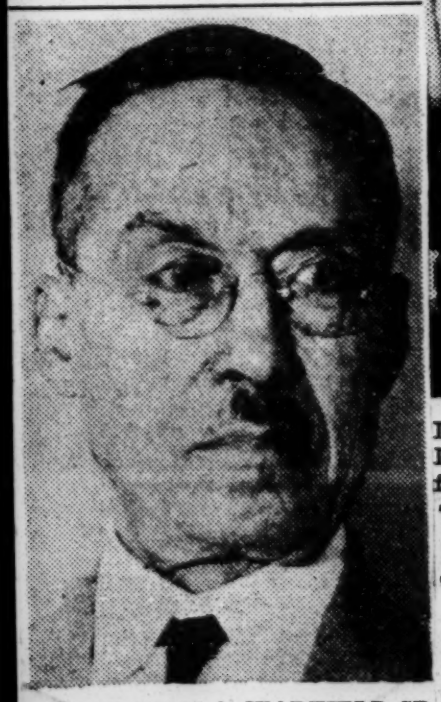
Dr. Holmes Presides

Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, president of Morgan, served as master of ceremonies.

Dr. Warfield was born November 17, 1866, at Hyattstown, Montgomery County, Md. He is a graduate of Morgan College, Howard University Medical School and a former interne at Freedmen's.

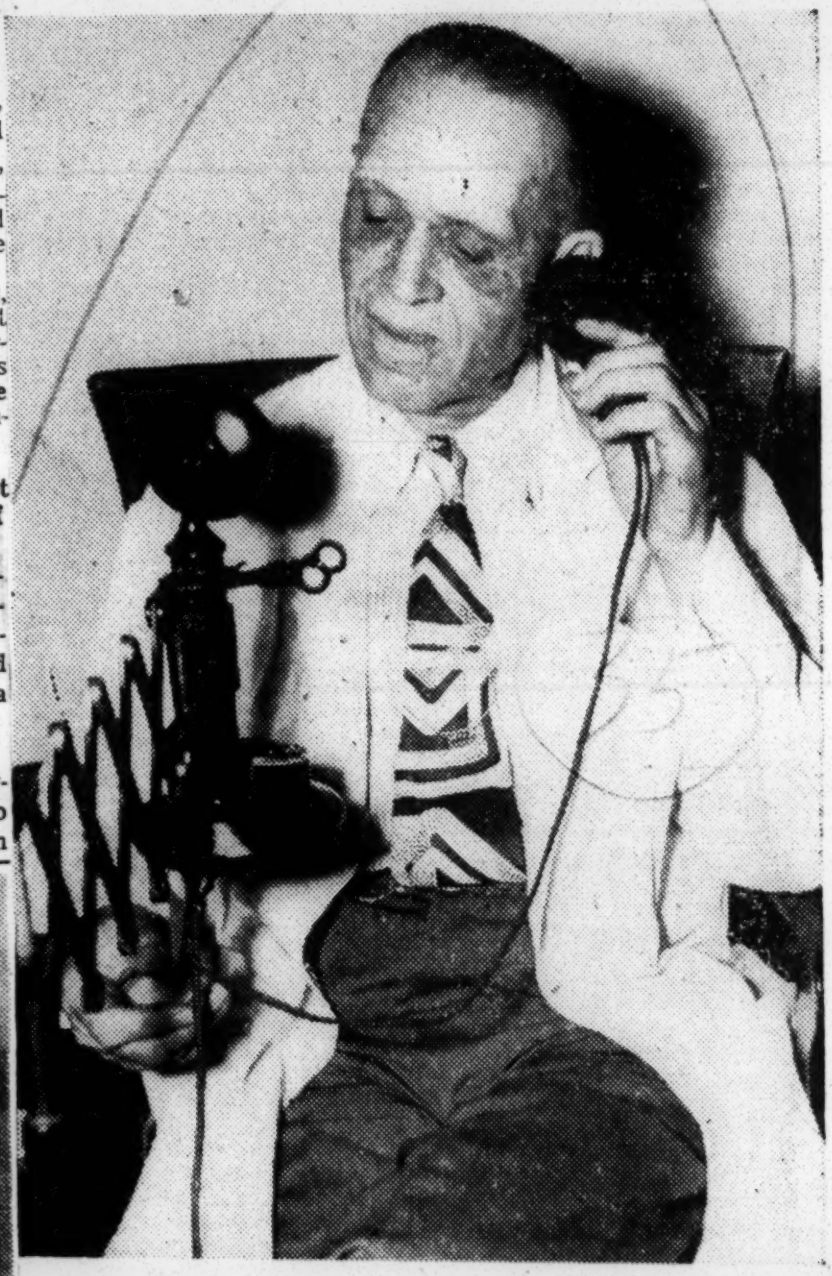
Former Internes Hosts

His hosts, Sunday, included several Baltimore physicians who served under him as internes when



DR. WILLIAM A. WARFIELD SR.

DETROIT'S OLDEST DOCTOR



Dr. Albert H. Johnson, the oldest practicing Negro physician in Detroit, talks to a patient on the telephone in his office. His father was the first Negro physician to practice in this city.

Dr. Albert H. Johnson,

The Chronicle Detroit, Mich. Sat.

53 Years In Business

1-2

By NAOMI WITHERSPOON

Dr. Albert H. Johnson, with offices at 4256 Russell, is, to his knowledge, the oldest practicing Negro physician in Detroit.

Born in Windsor, Ont., he came to this city at an early age. As a boy he went on calls with his father, Dr. L. H. Johnson (deceased) who was, he believes, the first Negro physician to practice in Detroit. His interest in his father's work was influential in his decision to follow in his footsteps.

After being graduated from high school here, Dr. Johnson pursued a medical course at the Detroit College of Medicine which later became a part of Wayne University. The college and medical course at that time consumed only four years. In more recent years he has taken extension courses at the University of Michigan. Dr. Johnson began his practice in 1893. 9-28-46

Founder of Hospital

Dr. Johnson was one of the founders of Dunbar hospital which later became Parkside hospital. He once served on the Parkside staff.

For a number of years Dr. Johnson was in the drug business with his brother, Dr. William E. Johnson, dentist. Both had offices in the drug building at Rivard and Mack until his brother's death at which time his office was moved to the present location.

Associated with the Board of Health in the contagious disease department, Dr. Johnson was also the first chairman of the YMCA here even before the building was erected. He was also on the YMCA board of management and the Urban League board, with which organizations, along with the Phyllis Wheatley home, he is still associated.

Works With Children

Although this physician has given up his obstetrical work in recent years, he has continued his special work with children. He told The Chronicle that the larger portion of his work is concerned with children and that that type of work has proved most interesting to him through the long years of his practice.

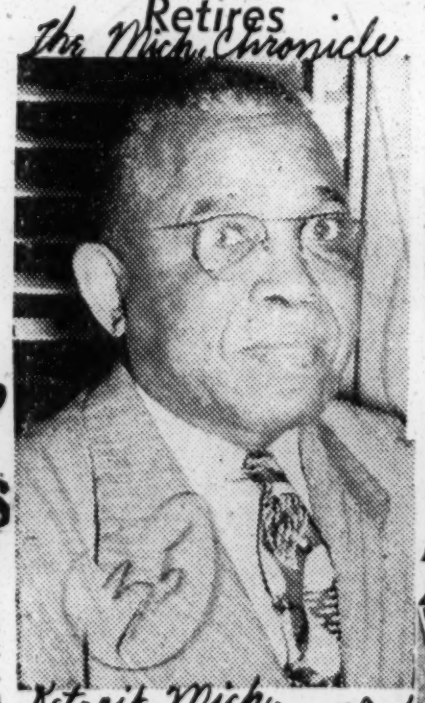
The recent years, says Dr. Johnson, have been his best, especially the war years.

Dr. Johnson, whose wife has been dead for a number of years, resides with his daughter and son-in-law, Atty. and Mrs. William L. Colden, at 576 Chalmers. A member of St. Matthews Church, he takes time from his work every summer to vacation at his cottage in Idlewild. Fishing and boating occupy much of his time while he is there.

This kindly gentleman whose hair is gray now and whose face is inscribed with the memories of many years of useful service, can justly be proud of his long practice, the longest of any Negro physician in the city of Detroit.

Retires

The Mich. Chronicle



Detroit, Mich. Sat.

DR. E. A. CARTER

Veteran Detroit physician and surgeon, who retired from the city physician's office of Receiving Hospital on Nov. 1. Dr. Carter, appointed by Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy when the latter was the city's mayor, served as a member of the CPO staff for more than 10 years, being one of three Negro doctors on the staff. Sixty-five years of age at the time of retirement, he will now concentrate on private practice.—Photo by Moseley. 11-9-46

Dr. W. A. Beck Leaves City To Begin Practice In California

Globe and Independent

Former Superintendent of Second Baptist Sunday School and A Strong Supporter of the Sunday School Congress Movement Donated Twenty five Dollars to Boyd Memorial Fund Just Before Leaving Nashville, Tenn

After practicing in this city for a number of years following his graduation from Meharry Medical College, Dr. W. A. Beck, the well known physician, surgeon and tuberculosis specialist, left Nashville on the American Airline Flight 33, Sunday, November 3rd at 9:14 p. m., for Los Angeles, California. He was due to arrive in the city of roses at 8:45 the morning of November 4th. Fri-11-8-46

Dr. Beck is a graduate of Meharry Medical College in this city, and immediately upon his graduation he began to practice medicine in this city. His ability as a physician and a tuberculosis specialist put him in the forefront in the medical profession. His offices which were in the Masonic Temple at 419 Fourth Avenue, North, were of the best equipped in this city where doctors are made, and where they have graduated from year to year from Meharry.

Dr. Beck is widely traveled, a well known specialist, having been Guest Speaker on many programs in the cities of North and South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio Texas, Louisiana and other sections. For the past few summers he has done post graduate work in one of the largest hospitals in the city of Chicago. For many years he was, the superintendent of the Second Baptist Church Sunday School during the pastorate of the late Rev. G. B. Taylor, and in spite of his large practice he found time to serve the Sunday School forces and the young peo

Leaves for the West

Nashville, Tenn.

DR. W. A. BECK, physician, surgeon and specialist, who left Nashville last Sunday morning to take up his residence and practice in Los Angeles, California. 11-8-46

Just before leaving Nashville gathered in the Sunday School room of the Second Baptist Church where he had served as superintendent for many years, Mr. Beck was presented a purse by the Rev. Mr. Boyd and the Sunday School Congress. Mr. Boyd continued to speak for the literature Plant I was trained in a Bad [illegible] so please say friend here, including the Med [illegible] of the Board that [illegible] Sunday by [illegible] College Fraternity [illegible] will never end his many social friends with [illegible] whom I hope [illegible] business element have kept [illegible] will honor and him and his wife on a big round [illegible] of entertainments with farewell [illegible] dinners, teas, early morning [illegible] breakfasts and night lunches.

[illegible] down South I [illegible] weeks ago. It is understood here that the [illegible] published by physicians in California will help [illegible] up a Bad [illegible] him but his host of [illegible] so please say friend here, including the Med [illegible] of the Board that [illegible] Sunday by [illegible] College Fraternity [illegible] will never end his many social friends with [illegible] whom I hope [illegible] business element have kept [illegible] will honor and him and his wife on a big round [illegible] of entertainments with farewell [illegible] dinners, teas, early morning [illegible] breakfasts and night lunches.

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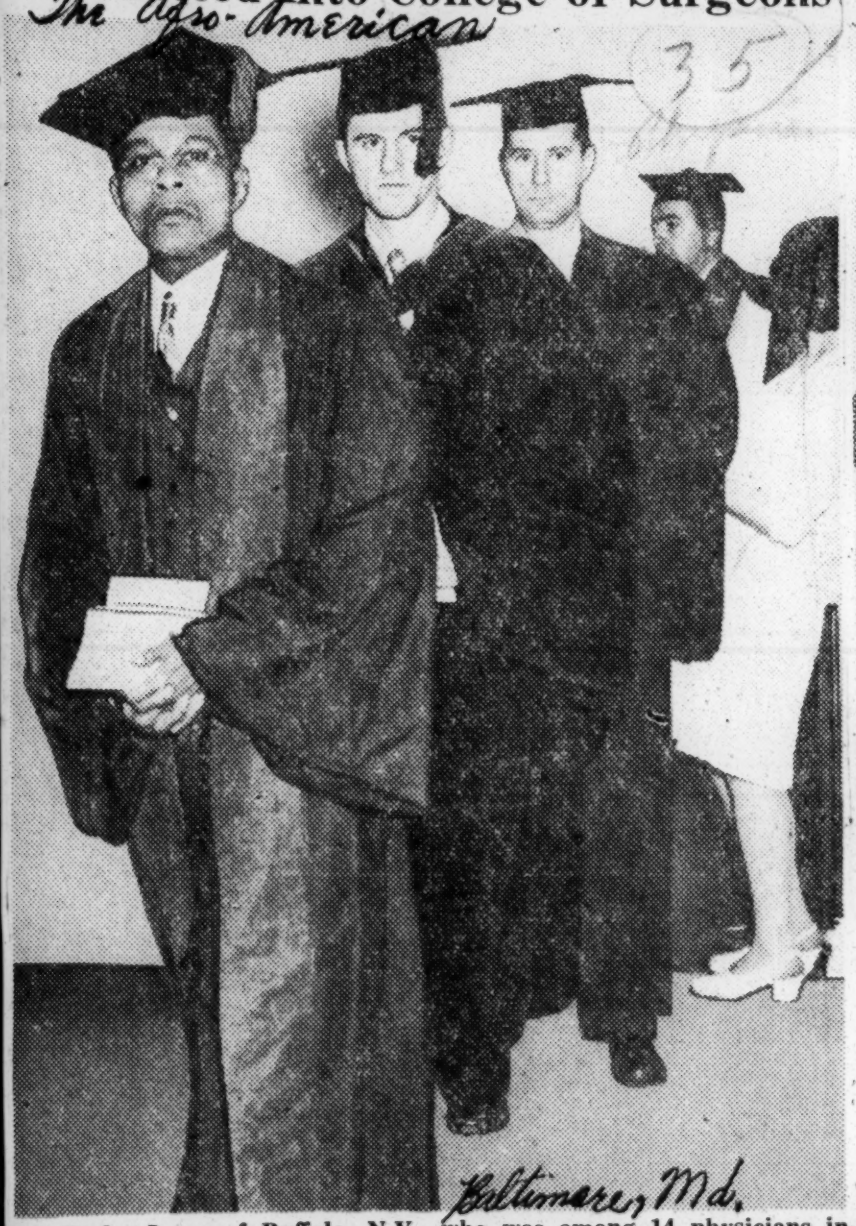
Physicians (American College of Surgeons)

14 Inducted Into College of Surgeons

The Afro-American

35



Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Yerby Jones of Buffalo, N.Y., who was among 14 physicians inducted into the American College of Surgeons during the convention in Cleveland Friday is shown here entering Public Hall for the ceremony with some of his white colleagues. This is the largest number inducted since a protest was made three years ago about the college's policy which limited membership to four. One was admitted in 1945. The induction of these eleven brings the total to 15. A total of 579 were initiated into the college which is one of the foremost professional groups in the country.

Sat. 12-28-46

14 Surgeons Get Medical Accolade

The Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

1 Performs Operation, Another Reads Papers

CLEVELAND — In an impressive and historic setting, 14 colored surgeons from five States and the District of Columbia were admitted to membership in the American College of Surgeons, at the annual clinic here last week attended by 5,000 of the nation's most eminent men and women in medical science.

Sat. 12-28-46

Two of the honorees participated with distinction — Dr. M. H. Lambright Jr., visiting surgeon at Cleveland City Hospital, who performed an operation; and Dr. Martin Sulter of the surgical staff, University of Michigan Hospital, who read two papers on his medical researches.

Dr. Thorne Left Out

While his fellow practitioners were receiving the highest accolade of the profession, the original applicant three years ago, Dr. George D. Thorne, staff member at Sydenham and Lincoln Hospitals, NYC, was absent from the convocation.

The ACS did not see fit to include Dr. Thorne on the membership list. Yet, it was his courageous and uncompromising fight in 1943 against the exclusion of colored doctors from the "College" which forced it to revise its un-democratic and un-professional policies.

The long-standing ban by the ACS against competent surgeons who are not white, and its refusal to honor Dr. Thorne with a certificate of membership seem ridiculous in the light of its own history.

Chicagoan Among Founders

When the American College of Surgeons was founded in 1914, one of its charter members was a colored surgeon, the late Dr. Daniel Hale Williams of Chicago, who died in 1931.

Until last November, Dr. Louis T. Wright, director of surgery of Harlem Hospital, NYC, was the only member of his race in the college. He was admitted in 1934.

The Afro-American

Four others were admitted last November after their applications had been on file for several years.

One of 579

The Afro-American

DR. FREDERICK D. STUBBS, chief of surgery at Philadelphia General Hospital, shown as he entered Cleveland, Ohio public hall for induction into the American College of Surgeons on Friday. Eleven of our surgeons were among the 579 admitted during the ceremony held in connection with the group's convention.

Baltimore, Md.

He Paved Way

Sat. 12-28-46

DR. GEORGE THORNE, New York surgeon whose protest of the American College of Surgeons' color bar three years ago resulted in a relaxation of restrictions with the result that last week some 11 surgeons from all parts of the country were among those admitted to membership during the convention in Cleveland. Dr. Thorne himself, however, has not been accepted. He is a member of the staff of surgery of Sydenham and Lincoln Hospitals.

DR. M. H. LAMBRIGHT JR.

They were Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, NYC, and three Chicagoans, Drs. Roscoe C. Giles, Ulysses G. Daley and Carl G. Roberts, all of Provident Hospital.

Those honored this year besides Drs. Lambright and Sulter were:

Baltimore, Md.

Drs. Farrow R. Allen, Aubre de L. Maynard, James C. Whitaker and Chester W. Chinn, all affiliated with Harlem Hospital; Drs. A. E. Bythewood and C. E. Jones, Newark, N.J.; Dr. Euclid E. Ghee, Jersey City, N.J.; Drs. Douglass Stubbs, director of surgery at Mercy and Douglass Hospitals, Philadelphia; Clarence S. Greene, assistant professor of surgery, Howard University Medical School, Washington, D.C.; and Drs. Russell Nelson, instructor in gynecology, New York Medical College; Ralph Young, visiting surgeon, Harlem Hospital; and W. Yerby Jones, University of Buffalo Medical School, all three of whom were added to the honor list at the last minute.

Sat. 12-28-46

College Of Surgeons Ends Jim Crow Tradition

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—The American College of Surgeons, under heavy fire a year ago for rejecting the membership application of Dr. George D. Thorne, Sydenham hospital surgeon, announced last week that it will accept eight Negroes in the first such public move sin[illegible].

At the same time Dr. Malcolm MacEachern, associate director of [illegible]e group of 13,000 top flight surgeons, disclosed that four additional Negro doctors were admitted without ceremony, last year. The four are Drs. Peter M. Murray, New York; Roscoe C. Giles, U. G. Dailey, and Carl G. Roberts, all of Chicago's Provident hospital. They were notified of acceptance by letter, since the college has not met since 1941. Their applications were on file for many years. Dr. Dailey is a regular Defender columnist, writing health articles.

Sat. 11-30-46

The eight new members will be presented during initiation ceremonies at the college convention in Cleveland, Dec. 16-20. They are Drs. Farrow R. Allen, Chester W. Chinn, Aubre del Maynard, and James C. Whitaker, New York; Drs. A. E. Blythewood and C. E. Jones, Newark. N. J.; Dr. Euclid E. Ghee, Jersey City, and Dr. Douglass Stubbs, Philadelphia. Meanwhile, Dr. Thorne, around whom the original controversy centered, has been advised that his application is being studied.

Sat 11-30-46

Change Under Pressure

The about face in ACS policy followed pressure from liberal groups, after what an editorial in "New York Medicine" termed an indefensible excuse for by-passing Dr. Thorne. ASC returned his original application with the statement: "Fellowship in the college is not being conferred on members of the Negro race at the present time."

Fellowship requirements include degrees from an accepted school, and three years' hospital apprenticeship, with two years special training and practice, and must submit records of 100 major surgical cases. They must be the responsible physician in 50 of these

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Taken In In 1945

Four surgeons, including Dr. Peter Murray of this city, were initiated last year, following tests by the New York Medical Society and other groups.

Previously, only three colored surgeons had been taken into the college. Two of them are dead, ready have received notification of their candidacy. Dr. Louis T. Wright is the third is Dr. Louis T. Wright this city. The new additions bring the total to 17 out of a total of 18,000.

Three From Jersey

They are Drs. Farros Allen Aubre DeL. Maynard and James C. Whitaker, all affiliated with

Surgeons' College Takes In 12; Total Brought to 17

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—Opening its doors since the ACS underwent serious wider, the American College of censure for its open statement in Surgeons announced recently that April, 1945, that "fellowship in the t will initiate 12 colored surgeons college is not being conferred on at its annual convention in Cleve- members of the colored race at the and on Dec. 15. present time."

According to an official in Chi-

11-30-46

Sat

Harlem Hospital, and Dr. Chester Chinn, visiting eye specialist at the Harlem Eye and Ear Hospital. Three from New Jersey and one notified, it was said.

In exclusive AFRO interviews all four revealed elation over their nominations and stated that "much credit should be given to Dr. Henry W. Cave of New York and his committee for helping break down the bars."

The Afro-American

Harvard Graduate

Dr. Allen, a native of Tennessee, is also an adjunct surgeon at Sydenham Hospital. He received his medical degree from Harvard Medical School. He interned at Harlem Hospital. He is 47, married and the father of a 4-year-old boy, Farrow Jr. Dr. Chinn, 47, is a cousin of Dr. May Chinn, woman specialist.

Dr. Allen

A graduate of the University of Michigan Medical School, he did post-graduate work at the Universities of Berlin and Vienna.

Baltimore, Md.

Certified by the American Board be shared with the Philadelphia of Ophthalmology and other eye societies, he is married and the father of two children, Jean, 16, a senior at Hunter High School, and Genevieve, 11, who appeared in a piano recital at Steinway Hall last year. Dr. Maynard, 45 and single, is also a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery. He and Dr. Louis T. Wright are the only two colored surgeons in New York who are members of the organization.

Dr. Chinn

A graduate of the New York University Medical College, Dr. Maynard was the first colored intern appointed to Harlem Hospital (1926).

Also a graduate of Harvard Medical School (1927), Dr. Whitaker interned at Harlem Hospital and did post-graduate work in surgery for three years at N.Y.U. Medical School. Born in South Carolina, he is 48 and married.

Dr. Whitaker

Original Applicant Not Named

Dr. George D. Thorne, whose rejection for membership was the focal point in the fight for integration, was not named on the list of candidates.

Sat. 11-30-46

A surgeon at Lincoln and Sydenham Hospitals, Dr. Thorne, in calling attention to the ban; had charged that denial of membership prevented his holding advanced posts in grade A hospitals, which make ACS membership a prerequisite.

At the time of the rejection, Dr. Thorne was told that his work would have to be "observed" for two years in order that the college might determine his qualifications.

35 1046

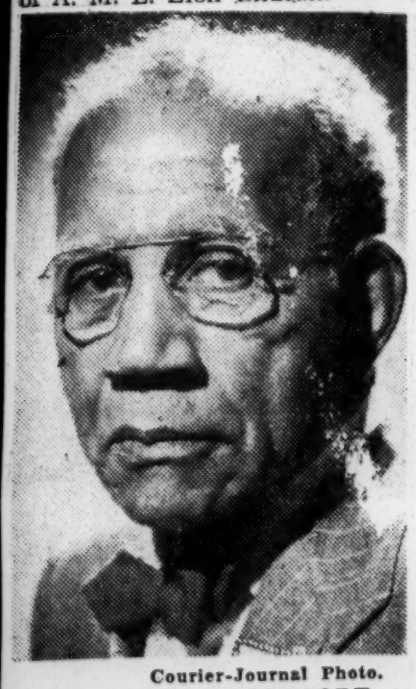
Physicians(Association)

Dr. Lattimore Indorsed To Head Medical Body

Courier-Journal Fri 8-23-46
Louisville, Ky.

Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, 1502 W. Walnut, yesterday was indorsed by the Falls City Medical Association and the Blue-grass State Medical Association for the presidency of the Negro National Medical Association, now in session here. Election will be today.

Dr. Lattimore, a physician here for 41 years, has served as president of both the local and state medical societies. He is general chairman of the local convention committee and a member of the trustee board of the N. M. A. Active in civic affairs, Dr. Lattimore is one of the organizers and a member of the Louisville Urban League; one of the organizers and a member of the executive board of the N. A. A. C. P., Louisville Chapter; member of the health department of Beecher Terrace; member of the board of the Red Cross Hospital, and school physician. He is a member of A. M. E. Zion Church.



Courier-Journal Photo.
DR. J. A. C. LATTIMORE.

The Negro Physican

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 12-1-46

The Provident Medical Association, a Chicago organization, has recently awarded scholarship to nine Negro doctors to pursue post graduate instructions in furtherance of qualifications for recognition by the several American specialty boards. The American Medical Association's changed attitude toward Negro physicians is probably the underlying cause supplying the instigation of these scholarships. In the past few weeks, officials of that organization have indicated that they will begin receiving and voting into its membership certain outstanding Negro physicians, who have made notable contribution to the field. Invitations have already been extended certain Negro doctors by the Association's Committee on membership.

That is as it should be. And while we condemn the undemocratic attitude of the American Medical Association, we are not as inclined to be as critical of its attitude toward its Negro fellow workers as we could be of the churches toward Negroes. For in the Medical field, Negro doctors are hindered in the practice of their profession by the irritating nuisance of debarment from practice in the local hospitals, thus depriving them from service and experience in a most vital field. As a consequence, the Negro physician comes forth short of the rich experience which comes to the white doctor whose only limitation is his own inability or unwillingness to work hard and make progress. To the contrary, Negro physicians, no matter how industrious they may be or how much native talent and promise they may show, they are forever limited to the general practitioner's field, rather than becoming great surgeons due to color limitations.

35 1946

Dr. Robinson Vindicated In Measure Support

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 8-25-46

Cook County Association Action Slapped

LOUISVILLE—(ANP)— The first lively exchange of opinion between delegates attending the National Medical association convention here and holding opposing viewpoints came Tuesday when the Wagner-Murray-Dingell health bill was a topic. The strong Cook County Medical association of Chicago was slapped to its knees when its spokesman Dr. Clarence H. Payne, introduced a resolution flatly opposing the Wagner bill which some say will lead to socialized medicine.

The association voted to sustain fully the position which the NMA president, Dr. E. I. Robinson of Los Angeles took last April when he appeared before the United States Senate Committee on Education and labor and committed the National Medical association in support of the measure.

Dr. Robinson in his talk before the senators had urged the extension of medical facilities and the participation on the part of the government in extending medical care to the many areas which are now underserviced. He pointed out that the health needs of the Negro people of the country on the whole were most acute. He urged the additional hospital and educational facilities be provided and that more adequate medical care be extended to the rural south.

MIMEOGRAPHED STATEMENT

A month later, the Cook County Medical association, according to the mimeographed copies of a statement which were disturbed by Dr. Payne at the meet here Tuesday, went on record as disagreeing with the statement made by the NMA president.

The statements further urged that the National Medical association, which of course is composed of Negro doctors, line up with the American Medical association which is almost totally white and which together with other conservative sections of organized medicine opposes the Wagner bill and socialized medicine.

Medical Conclave Split Over Health Bill Averted

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-31-46

By DAVID W. KELLUM
(City Editor)

LOUISVILLE — (Special) —Bitter controversy over the national compulsory health insurance bill, now pending in Congress which threatened a split in the ranks of the National Medical Association came to a head here at Wednesday's heated session of the convention with a semi-victory for pro-health bill forces.

Association members blocked efforts of Cook County medics to 'impeach' NMA president, Dr. E. I. Robinson of Los Angeles for his favoring passage of the controversial bill.

The Chicago delegates to NMA's 52nd annual convention, in session August 20-23, said Robinson spoke without authority when he told a senate sub-committee that the National Medical association approves the national health measure.

It was the consensus among the 1,292 delegates attending the convention at Central High School that if the association had been forced to go on record as either for or against the bill, NMA would have definitely been split into two warring factions.

Cobb Backs Robinson

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, president of the Medico-Chiurgical Society of the District of Columbia said his group is backing Dr. Robinson in his support of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell compulsory health insurance bill.

Dr. Cobb said that the Chicago group which opposes the legislation, "has become the unwilling stooge of the American Medical Association," (white), which is unalterably opposed to the bill.

Support from still another source came to Dr. Robinson, when the National Negro Dental Association, meeting at Madison Junior High School, endorsed his stand.

Dean Russell A. Dixon of Howard University, Washington, D. C., said: "We haxe unanimously adopted a recommendation in favor of compulsory health insurance." More than 600 dentists attended the sessions.

Defender

Dr. Moses K. Clyborne, of Johnstown, Pa., denounced the national health program bill and said that a nationwide program of voluntary health insurance (such as that now sponsored by the A. M.A. and the Kentucky State Medical Society) is the better method.

Chicago, Ill.

More Doctors and Dentists

"Give us more doctors and dentists," he suggested as an alternative to compulsory insurance. "Demand that the federal government grant medical schools more money to educate Negro students to be doctors."

Sat. 8-31-46

Another prominent medic, spokesman for a group opposing the bill, said, "Our position is simply this: As reputable members of NMA with years of training behind us, we refuse to 'et our profession become the tool of politicians.

By a margin of 10 votes, Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, veteran Louisville physician and surgeon, was elected to the presidency of the National Medical Association for 1948 in one of the stormiest sessions in the 52 years of the organization's history.

Dr. Lattimore, who was endorsed by the Falls City Medical Association and the Blue Grass State Medical Association, won the presidency by a total of 136 votes, 10 more than his rival, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Washington, D. C. Dr. Lattimore, as president, will succeed Dr. Walter A. Younge, who was installed as 1947 president at Friday's session.

Clinical Demonstrations

Clinical highlight of the convention was the demonstration of a new surgical operation to eliminate stomach ulcers. The clinic was held at General Hospital and attended by ranking surgeons of the country, and was the 10th such operation performed here in recent months.

Dr. R. Arnold Griswold, chief surgeon at the hospital, declined comment at close of the demonstration but it was learned that the operation was based on the technique of Dr. Lester Reynold Drugstadt, surgery professor at the University of Chicago.

Other operations performed at General Hospital for the visiting Negro surgeons were by the following: Drs. Richmond T. Hudson, Pat R. Imes, Henry G. Saam, Rudy F. Vogt and wsley Grant.

The association went on record as approving preventive medical care for all Americans, regardless of color or creed and whether they are able to pay for such care or not.

Visiting medics were told by Dr. Robert T. Hanson, director, Kentucky Rapid Treatment Venereal Treatment Center here, that 65 per cent of all reported cases of syphilis are in 17 states, including Kentucky.

Dr. Walter A. Younge, St. Louis member of NMA, told fellow medics, both white and Negro, that he "would make contacts with members of the white profession to open the doors of tax-supported municipal hospitals to colored doctors."

Louisville physician and surgeon, who recently was elected to the 1948 presidency of the National Medical Association, meeting in convention in his

DR. J. A. C. LATTIMORE

home town. A physician for 41 years, Dr. Lattimore has been general chairman of the local NMA committee.

DEMAND OUSTER OF BILBO

Times
New York, N.Y.

Negro Physicians at Convention Petition for His Removal

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21 (AP)— Petitions to unseat Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, Democrat, of Mississippi, to "outlaw the Ku Klux Klan in the United States," and to pass a Federal anti-lynching law have been signed by several hundred physicians attending the convention of the National Negro Medical Association here.

Sun. 8-25-46

The petitions were circulated at the convention session yesterday by Edgar G. Brown of Washington, director of the National Negro Council. He said they had been signed by 400,000 persons all over the country.

Negro Physicians To Meet Today

Roanoke, June 23.—(AP)—The Old Dominion Medical Society, composed of Negro practitioners, will hold its fortieth annual three-day meeting in Lucy Addison High School here Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Its woman's auxiliary will be in session at the same time. About 100 persons are expected to attend the meeting, at which a number of white physicians and surgeons, in addition to Negroes, will speak.

Dr. J. H. Roberts, president of the local branch of the society, will preside at the opening business session, beginning Monday at 10 a. m. Dr. J. B. Darden, of Petersburg, chairman of the executive committee, will introduce Dr. H. W. Williams, also of Petersburg, society president.

Chicago medics fail to impeach E. I. Robinson

Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif
Sat. 9-7-46

LOUISVILLE — Dr. E. I. Robinson, of Los Angeles, retiring president of the National Medical ass'n, was bitterly, but unsuccessfully, attacked here last week during the annual NMA session by Chicago physicians who opposed his support of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell health bill and asked for his impeachment.

Last April, Dr. Robinson appeared before the Senate Committee on Education and committed NMA to support of the measure. At that time, he pointed out that the health needs of most Negroes in this country were most acute and urged that additional hospital and educational facilities be provided and that more adequate medical care be extended to the rural south.

In June, the strong Cook County Medical ass'n of Chicago went on record against the Robinson statement. At the conference last week, the Cook county group presented a resolution protesting that Robinson had no constitutional authority to speak for NMA and condemning the bill as a step toward socialized medicine. The group also urged NMA to line up with the white dominated American Medical ass'n, which also opposes the measure.

With the Chicago move, hitherto sedate proceedings of the convention took on vigor and the delegates indulged in their first lively exchange of opinion.

The meeting blocked the impeachment efforts and went on record as fully sustaining Dr. Robinson's position and approving preventive medical care for all, whether they could pay for it or not.

Dr. Walter A. Younge, of St. Louis, was installed as 1947-48 president. The next convention will meet in Kansas city, Mo.

Mail 8-28-46

MICHAEL A. BROWN, Louisville.

Chicago medics fail to impeach E. I. Robinson

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DR. MARSHALL DEFEATED

Tribune
Washington, D.C.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(NNPA).—In a close race, the House of Delegates last Friday chose Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, Louisville physician, to be 1947-48 president of the National Medical Association. He defeated Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, of Washington, D.C.

The association went on record last Friday as approving preventive medical care for all Americans, whether they can pay for it or not.

Sat 8-31-46

At the final meeting of the Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. D. M. Miller, Kansas City, was elected president. Los Angeles, for his stand favoring compulsory health insurance.

The National Medical Association
Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Your news coverage, the excellent reporting of service to mankind. These people are among a and editorial comments on the National Medical Association definitely place The Courier-Journal in the top bracket of public service, regardless of race or color. Your editorial, "A Strange Source of Medical ognition of Value," was classic in its content. I feel it convincing. Martin, Mrs. Clement, Mr. tors here last week, come from that large number of Negroes who have a high sense of the value of ing multitude of Negroes who have ideals of citizenship and Christian living. They use various fields to further these ideals. Your paper's policy of fair play is increasingly

2,000 Expected Here for Meeting Of Negro Medical Association

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

51st Convention To Open Tuesday

Approximately 2,000 doctors and dentists are expected in Louisville Tuesday for opening sessions of the National Negro Medical Association's 51st annual meeting. This will be the association's second meeting in Kentucky.

Leaders in American medicine are scheduled to speak and present scientific papers. Dr. Thomas Parran, U. S. surgeon general, will speak Wednesday on health problems.

Principal speaker at the formal opening at the Memorial Auditorium at 8 p.m. Tuesday will be Dr. M. Don Clawson, president of Meharry Medical

DR. CHARLES RICHARD DREW

College, Nashville. Mayor E. Leland Taylor will welcome the assembly.

Sun 8-18-46

Will Attend Clinics.

The visiting doctors will attend clinics at General Hospital and at Central Louisville Health Center, Beecher Terrace.

Panel discussions on "Tuberculosis Control in Your Community," are expected to attract wide interest. Dr. O. L. Ballard, resident physician at Waverly Hills, will lead the Tuesday panel. Speakers include Dr. John J. Phair, City-County health director, and Dr. Johannes Holm, Denmark, representing the U. S. Public Health Service.

Most of the sessions will be held at Central High School, which also will be convention headquarters.

Tuesday afternoon a refresher course for eye, ear, nose and throat specialists will be presented. On Thursday Dr. Claudius

Will address convention.

L. Forney, Chicago, will discuss contact lenses.

Dr. Ernest Boaz to Speak.

On Wednesday morning the association's conference on a national health program will open with an address by Dr. Ernest Boaz, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.

Dr. Abraham Stone, of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, will discuss "Family Planning as Aid to Nation's Health" at a Wednesday session.

A symposium on care and treatment of infantile paralysis is set for Friday, with Dr. Hart E. Van Ripper, New York, as chairman. Drs. Irvin Abell and Barnett Owen, Louisville, are scheduled as guest speakers. Dr. William F. Lamb, Louisville-Jefferson County deputy health director, will head a panel discussion on syphillis control.

Noted Surgeon To Speak.

One of the nation's outstanding Negro surgeons, Dr. Charles Richard Drew, Washington, D. C., will open the Tuesday surgical sessions. He is professor of surgery at Howard University School of Medicine.

Dr. Drew is chairman of the association's medical section, vice-president of the American Soviet Medical Society, and an authority on blood research and plasma supply during World War II.

Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, former president of the Falls Cities Medical Association, is chairman of its local committee for the convention. The national president, Dr. E. I. Robinson, Los Angeles, will make the opening address Tuesday morning.

Sun 8-18-46

Auxiliaries to Meet.

Meetings are also planned by the National Women's Medical and Dental Auxiliaries, meeting in conjunction with the men. They include a welcome at Plymouth Congregational Church at 10 a.m. Tuesday, and an afternoon garden party at Louisville Municipal College from 5 to 7 p.m. Tuesday.

Also planned are a tour of the Bluegrass section Wednesday, a picnic at Beecher Terrace at 8 p.m. Thursday, and a dance at Jefferson County Armory Friday night. Mrs. J. H. Walls is president of the local auxiliary.

Delegates to Negro Medical Session Debate Compulsory Health Insurance

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Discussions To Go On Today

Thurs 8-22-46

Delegates to the National Negro Medical Association meeting yesterday began debate on compulsory health insurance—chief bone of contention today among American doctors.

Six speakers urged various forms of federal health plans during the meeting at Central High School.

Climax of the argument is scheduled for today when the association's new house of delegates has its first meeting.

Petition Is Planned.

Compulsory insurance will be demanded in a petition from the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Washington, D. C.

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, society President, said his group is "backing to the hilt" Association president Dr. I. E. Robinson, Los Angeles, in supporting the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill and compulsory health insurance.

Dr. Cobb charged that the Chicago Physicians Association, which opposed compulsory legislation in a petition to be debated, "has become the unwilling stooge of the American Medical Association." (The A.M.A. opposes compulsory health legislation.)

Added support for Dr. Robinson came from the National Negro Dental Association, meeting at Madison Junior High School.

"We have unanimously adopted a recommendation in favor of compulsory health insurance," said Dean Russell A. Dixon, Howard University, Washington, D. C. More than 600 dentists attended yesterday's meetings.

From the first speech yesterday morning through that of U. S. Surgeon General Dr. Thomas Parran last night, ran a theme of federal aid for Negroes.

Thurs 8-22-46

Hospital Rules Criticized.

Every speaker criticized inadequate hospitals, anti-Negro rules in hospitals and medical schools, and low incomes as the causes of high death and disease rates among Negroes.

"It's become the duty of Government to do something about it,"—Dr. Ernest P. Boaz, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.

"Government is assuming more and more responsibility for the health of the masses of the people. All of us would like to see passed an A-to-Z general health program."—Dr. Milton J. Roemer, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Tells State's Obligations.

"We must put more federal money into the states with the lowest incomes to equalize the burdens of sickness. Disparities between Negro and white health wouldn't exist with equal medical means."—Dr. Harry Becker, Health Service, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

"Compulsory health insurance is the only practical method of spreading adequate medical care to all the population. Charity for the poor will be eliminated."—Dr. George Cannon, secretary, Physicials Forum, New York City.

"The protection of property and the education and good health of the people are obligations of the State. More Negro doctors should be trained."—Dr. Walter J. Hughes, North Carolina Board of Health.

Dr. Moses K. Clayborne, Johnstown, Pa., denounced the national health bill and said that a nation-wide program of voluntary health insurance (such as that now sponsored by the A.M.A. and the Kentucky State Medical Society) is the better method.

Predicts Discrimination.

"You're through—as soon as a national health bill passes," he declared.

Thurs 8-22-46

Under the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, "The local medical societies who today deny you membership because you're Negroes will be administering the program," warned Dr. J. M. Richardson, Chicago. "We know Negro doctors will be discriminated against under any federal program."

"Give us more doctors and dentists," he suggested as an alternative to compulsory insurance. "Demand that the Federal Government grant medical schools more money to educate Negro students to be doctors."

South has marked the organization in the eyes of progressive colored doctors.

Furthermore, Lattimore declared, still speaking as a private citizen, "the AMA has known for a long time of the miserable neglect of the health of the Negro population, especially in the south."

"The fact that they have done nothing about it," he stated firmly, "has led to a widespread feeling in the south that the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill must go over."

The elder statesman-physician, whose clear thinking and lucid explanations, would do credit for vigorous exposition to a much younger man, declared that the ultimate goal of all the medical profession should be to work together in bettering the health of the nation as a whole.

"That is the ideal to which I shall devote every bit of my time and energy," he stated. "Health is the last matter in which a color line should be drawn, unfortunate as it is that it must exist at all. However, the NMA and the Negro doctor has been driven into a position where they must first consider the Negro's health on the measure.

For the Negro, however, it is a matter of desperate urgency."

The National health bill will be of inestimable value to the health standards of the nation as a whole. How-Threatened with a split by an insurgent bloc representing about 100 Cook county members, the convention ended with a peaceful unanimity on the measure.

DR. J. A. C. LATTIMORE

NMA PRESIDENT-ELECT

Chicago, Ill.

Defender

Sat 8-17-46

Backs National Health Bill

White-haired, distinguished Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, president elect of the National Medical association, arrived in Chicago last week for a brief visit, and in an exclusive Defender interview flatly declared himself in favor of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell, national health insurance bill.

A graduate of Meharry Medical school in 1901, Dr. Lattimore for 38 years has been a general practitioner in Louisville, site of the recent NMA convention at which he was elected to the top office in the association.

Carrying himself with an almost military erectness, despite his 64 years, the clear-thinking physician pointed out that despite frequent confusing press references there is absolutely no policy making affiliation between the NMA and the American Medical association.

"The NMA feels it must and does have its own reasons for supporting the health insurance bill, entirely independent of the AMA," declared Dr. Lattimore.

Speaking as an individual, and refusing to commit himself in his office of president-elect, the Kentuckian clearly explained the Jim Crow pattern of the reactionary but powerful AMA. He indicated that because Negro doctors in the south may not be accredited members of the state and county medical associations, they also may not be members of the AMA.

In various other areas where this segregated pattern has broken down, Dr. Lattimore said, Negro doctors have become members of the AMA. However the tacit acceptance by the AMA leadership of the prejudicial pattern of the

ANP

Atlanta Daily World Ga.

POSTGRADUATE ASSEMBLY OF PHYSICIANS AT PRAIRIE VIEW—Celebrating their 10th anniversary, the post graduate assembly of Negro physicians in Texas held their annual meeting at Prairie View college March 4-7.

The following physicians were in attendance at this assembly, sponsored by the Texas Tuberculosis association, the Texas State department of Health, the Texas State Medical association, the Lone Star Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical association, Prairie View and the National Tuberculosis association: Fri. 3-22-46

Front row, left to right: Drs. S. I. Dixon, Longview, C. U. Franklin Sherman, M. L. Edwards, Hawkins, H. W. Veerhies, Palestine, F. E. Williams Jr., Tyler, O. J. Moore, Longview, C. R. Yerwood, Austin T. E. Dixon, Temple, C. B. Friday, Seguin and B. J. Covington, Houston. Fri. 3.22.46

Second row, left to right: Drs. C. B. Sprett, Beaumont, R. E. Douglas, Jefferson, W. C. Stewart Greenville, J. M. Burnett, Fort Worth, T. C. Brackeen, Beaumont H. L. Williams, Marlin, S. C. Packer, Lufkin, J. L. Dickey, Taylor, M. L. Preacher, San Antonio, T. M. Shadowens Houston, C. N. Atkinson, Clarkesville.

Third row, left to right: Drs. S. J. Sealey, Bryan, C. C. Owens, Smithville, R. L. Harper, Yeakum, R. E. Hanson, Nacogdeches, M. J. Washington Austin, C. A. Dudley, Victoria, J. A. Phillips, Minden, La. O. W. Peters Texarkana, J. M. Franklin, Detroit, Mich.; W. M. Drake, Houston and L. D. Cook, LaGrange. 3-22-46

Top row, left to right: Drs. A. L. Hunter, Marlin, John Potts, Fort Worth, Henry Schwarze, Kerrville C. A. Whittier, San Antonio, R. E. L. Holland, Dallas, James G. Hardin, Dallas, J. G. Gathings Houston, W. F. Morse, Houston, E. D. Sprett Sr., Beaumont and P. G. Byrd, Beaumont.

Dental Association Wants JC Hospital in Mound Bayou

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON.

In a recent conference with Dr. Paul R. Hawley, chief medical director of the Veterans' Administration, the National Dental Association asked that the new jim-crow hospital for veterans be built at Mound Bayou, Miss., instead of McComb.

Their reason is that the hospital manager's salary of $6,500 and a hospital charwoman's pay, $1,080, would exceed the earnings of almost any white person in McComb, thus creating friction between the races.

It is known that Gen. Omar N. Bradley, administrator of veterans' affairs, has arranged with Army engineers for the construction of the hospital at McComb with selection for the site awaiting the formal approval of President Truman. Sat 3-23-46

Against Hospital

The Newspaper Publishers' Association, National Medical Association, NAACP, National Association of Graduate Nurses and other organizations have gone on record as unalterably opposed to the building of any additional jim-crow veterans' facilities.

Led by Dr. William T. Grady, chairman of the association's Post-war Planning Committee, other members who called upon Dr. Hawley were Dr. Stephen J. Lewis, Manassas, Va.; Dr. Millard H. Dean, publicity committee, and Dr. William O. Claytor, past president.

Negro Physicians Set Annual Clinic

Times Dispatch Richmond, Va.

The sixteenth annual St. Phillip postgraduate clinic for Negro physicians will be held next Monday through Saturday, Dr. James P. Baker, of the School of Medicine, Medical College of Virginia, announced yesterday. 6-5-46

The only guest speaker this year will be Lieutenant-Colonel Hildrus Poindexter, of the Army Medical Corps, who has returned recently to his position on the faculty of Howard University. He will speak Thursday afternoon and Friday morning on "Tropical Diseases."

The clinic will consist of three lectures each morning and ward rounds, clinics and demonstrations each afternoon by the faculty of the Medical College. Wed.

Dr. Z. G. Gilpin, 201 East Clay St., Richmond, is in charge of registration. Richmond, Va. News 4/6/46

Florida Medics Meet

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Specialists from all over the country will be on hand to conduct the post graduate course for Florida physicians, which opens at the George Washington Hotel here, June 17.

Dr. U. G. Dailey Finds South American Medics In Lima, Peru, 'Most Cordial'

Chicago Defender

EDITOR'S NOTE

This article is one of a series to appear here written by Dr. U. G. Dailey, chairman of the department of surgery at Provident Hospital, and health columnist for the Chicago Defender, who attended the sessions of the International College of Surgeons which convened in Lima, Peru March 24-27. Dr. Dailey addressed the College March 26 on "Recent advances in treatment of Thyrotoxicosis with special reference to Thiouracil." He describes here his first impressions of the city of Lima, its peoples, and his first contacts among the surgeons attending the College from all parts of North and South America.

By U. G. DAILEY

LIMA, Peru (Special to Defender)—My trip was most prfect, in respect to weather, airline accommodations and hospitality. I stopped at New Orleans, spent a day and a half at Balboa in the Panama Canal Zone, and at last reached this astonishingly beautiful South American city, Lima, Peru.

At the air field I was greeted by Dr. Francisco Agrara, president of the International College of Surgeons, and Dr. Carlos Peschiera, president of the local society. It would be impossible to exaggerate the kindness of these two doctors to me. I am stopping at the deluxe Gran Hotel Bolivar, which compares more than favorably in apartments and service with most of the hotels in the States and in Europe.

Poverty and Ignorance

Anyone who has not visited these parts will no doubt have to revise his opinions. There exists much poverty and ignorance among the lower classes who happen to be mostly Indians. The cities, however, have Lima, Peru, in mind particularly, show evidences of the highest type of development.

Lima is absolutely spic and span. Enameled receptacles located at most corners invite you to throw waste paper in them and keep the city clean.

One is reminded that similar efforts in our own magnificent city of Chicago, secretary general of the College, as well as Dr. Herbert Acuff, Knoxville, Tenn., president of the United States chapter. I have been in frequent and cordial contact with both of these gentlemen.

Other outstanding persons are Dr. Roland Klemme, neuro-surgeon from St. Louis; Dr. Wayne Babcock of Philadelphia; Dr. Turner Research Hospital in Chicago, and Dr. John Experience teaches that you can not judge a country by its capital city.

Concerning the color situation, I have received some impressions, but it would be unwise to venture any statements on the basis of one and a half days of observations.

In the hotel nearly everyone is "white" or near white, except for browns (Indians) and a sprinkling of dark brown and black, of obvious African admixtures.

Among the doctors here to attend the sessions of the College are Dr. Max Thorek, general of the Dr. Herbert Knoxville, Tenn., president of the United States chapter. I have been in frequent and cordial contact with both of these gentlemen.

Other outstanding persons are Dr. Roland Klemme, neuro-surgeon from St. Louis; Dr. Wayne Babcock of Philadelphia; Dr. Turner Research Hospital in Chicago, and Dr. John

People of All Races

The people are of all colors, but most pleasant of all have been thus far, all seem busy and moderately prosperous at least. There is no dust and thus far I've not seen a fly or any other insect. Not even a scent rather half-hearted. There are no skyscrapers, but the buildings are masterpieces of architecture proper, and at last tural beauty.

My conversations with Dr. Jean Sat.

Negro Medical Meeting Here To Draw 2,000

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Jun 6-16-46

National Association To Convene August 20

Two thousand delegates and guests will attend the 52d annual meeting of the National Negro Medical Association here August 20 to 25.

Prominent Negro physicians from Chicago, New York, Arizona, Tuskegee Institute, Washington, D. C., and Denver, and Dr. John A. Kennedy, Newark, N. J., editor of The N.M.A. Journal, are on the program. Jun 6-16-46

The women's auxiliary of the Medical Association here August same dates.

Daily clinics will be held at Central Louisville Health Center, Beecher Terrace, and at General Hospital. Other meetings will be at Central High School, Eighth and Chestnut.

Seneque, the great French surgeon who naturally became attached to me because I am able to talk with him in his native tongue.

Although the real "big shots" are cordial and wholeheartedly friendly, the white Americans, particularly from the North, are hypocrites. Several were quite "offish" until they found who my contacts were.

A few of them have actually betrayed a jealousy. Definitely, they are doing all they can to spread prejudice. 4-13-46

Strangely enough, on the way down, and at the stops over, the persons most anxious to talk with me were, not doctors, but a geologist from Tulsa, Okla.; a petroleum engineer on his way to Bolivia from Dallas, Tex.; and an Army Major, a sanitary engineer stationed at Juito Ecuador, native of Mississippi, of all places!

The trio exhibited an amazing lack of race consciousness. As to what it all means, your guess is as good as mine.

Ex-Internes Conference Attended by 100 Doctors

WASHINGTON

"The National Medical Association, composed of two-thirds of the approximately 4,000 colored physicians, is in favor of and firmly supports the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Health Bill,"

Dr. Jesse A. Keene made that declaration in an address to the Association of Former Internes of Freedmens Hospital, here, Wednesday.

Dr. Keene, chairman of the Public Health Committee, explained that the reason for the association's support of the bill is that the bill is an expression of democratic principles.

It marks an attempt to give the most to the greatest number of individuals and the welfare of every individual in the nation will be adequately safeguarded, he asserted.

Aid to Poor

It will help those of the low socio-economic level, especially colored persons, he said, whose death rate is 30 to 40% higher than whites and whose life span is 10 to 12 years shorter.

The National Medical Association is in accord with the passage of the bill, but colored representation should be included in the Medical Policy Council and in State and local committees, he added.

Over 100 Attend

Other speakers on the three-day program included Dr. Walter A. Bloedorn, Dr. Roger M. Choisser, Capt. Monroe J. Romansky, Dr. Charles B. Drew, Dr. Benjamin Karpman and Lt. Col. H. A. Poindexter.

Speakers from Freedmens Hospital staff included: Drs. Riley F. Thofas, Howard M. Payne, Albert K. Harden, J. B. Johnson, Kelly Brown, R. Frank Jones and Roland B. Scott.

The 24th annual session, which convened Tuesday, consisted of more than 100 physicians from 18 States, and specialists from George Washington University, Walter Reed, and St. Elizabeth Hospitals.

Association Members

Physicians registered for first day (Tuesday) were:

GEORGIA

J. H. King, Albany.

MARYLAND

Louis Harman, James Pair and J. D. Shepperd, all of Baltimore;

VIRGINIA

J. D. Williams, Manassas; George B. D. Stephens, Newport News; M. B. K. Edmead, Leesburg; A. S. Willacy, Arlington; W. W. Ross, Newport News; Walter W. Johnson, Covington;

WEST VIRGINIA

P. Randolph Higginbotham, Bluefield;

NEW YORK

J. A. Thompson, Jamaica, L.I.; Adrian C. Lamos, Brooklyn; Joseph N. Thomas, Inwood, L.I.; Clarence Q. Pair, Mt. Vernon; Charles T. Lunsford, Rochester;

ALABAMA

E. H. Ballard, Birmingham;

OHIO

John Walker, Canton; B. A. Rose, Dayton; Arman G. Evans, Cleveland; M. M. Chisholm, Mansfield;

IOWA

H. D. Harper, Fort Madison;

MICHIGAN

Theodore M. White, Walter Harmon of Detroit;

PENNSYLVANIA

C. L. Melon, Pittsburgh; Charles M. Damon, J. Speller and Dorothy Lynn, Philadelphia;

NEW JERSEY

L. Greeley Brown, Elizabeth; L. Keith Madison and Archie Johnson, Jersey City;

NORTH CAROLINA

Joseph D. Weaver, Durham;

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Robert S. Jason, John B. Johnson, E. S. Jones, C. W. Freeman, J. C. Oliver, Phillip T. Johnson, E. Dickerson, E. L. Davis, C. G. Walker, Kelly Brown, Emerson A. Williams, A. H. Simmons, C. B. LeCompte, Alvin Thornton, S. A. Bullock, Joseph Dyer, George C. Blackman, R. Stewart Randall, Lloyd H. Newman, William B. Russell;

Donald Keller, William M. Nash, W. A. Warfield, Jr., Edward D. Crockett, Carroll Brooks, Paul E. Piper, Charles H. Kelly, U. B. Martin, Lawrence W. Greene, Mark L. DeLeon, M. T. Walker, Alvin F. Robinson, Albert R. Hughes, Monroe Gregory, Edwin L. Williams, Roland O. Groomes, Israel E. Elliott, B. A. Gray, Jesse A. Keene;

Joseph N. Dodson, S. LeCount Cook, E. C. Wiggins, George L. Johnson, George W. Adams, E. C. Mazique, Norman W. Harris, Howard M. Payne, K. A. Harden, Pinyon L. Cornish, W. Henry Green, H. R. Burwell, Merrill H. Curtis, R. Frank Jones, William F. Nelson, William G. Lofton, Henry S. Robinson, Burke Syphax, Cervera R. Little, U. L. Houston, Ralph C. Wright, James E. Roberts, and O. N. Simmons.

Old Dominion Medical Society Meets June 24-26

PETERSBURG, Va. — The Old Dominion Medical Society will convene in annual session in Roanoke, Va., June 24-25-26th, it was announced this week by Dr. Henry W. Williams of this city, president.

Outstanding speakers and specialists in the medical field will be present, the announcement explained. Important topics that are on the agenda for discussion include the proposal to place all-Negro staffs at Piedmont Sanatorium, Burkeville, Va., and at the State Colony for Feeble-minded at Petersburg.

Incidentally, the General Assembly has already approved a resolution calling for staffing the sanatorium with an all-Negro personnel and Senator Morton G. Goode, chairman of the state hospital board, has stated that the board is committed to staffing the Petersburg colony likewise.

PLAN HEADQUARTERS

Members of the society will also give attention to plans looking toward a suitable location and establishment of a state headquarters for the body, and the employment of a full-time secretary.

Meanwhile, the St. Philips Post Graduate Clinic, sponsored by the Old Dominion Medical Society as a medium for post-graduate study of Negro physicians, will convene at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, June 10-15, Dr. Williams added.

Physicians from cities and communities in adjoining states are invited to attend the clinic, but it is pointed out that the quota of attending doctors is limited to 50.

Lectures and demonstrations will be given by members of the faculty of the Medical College of Virginia, and a guest clinician will be present from Howard University.

Dr. A. B. Harris of Franklin, Va., is secretary of the society.

MEDICAL SOCIETY ... MEET HERE

Dr. J. B. Davis of Fuquay Springs Installed as President of Negro Group

A symposium of public health medicine marked the closing session yesterday of the 59th annual meeting here of the Old North State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society, Inc.

Featured speaker on the program was Dr. Carl V. Reynolds of Raleigh, North Carolina State health officer, who discussed "The New Trends of Modern Medicine."

A talk on "The Mouth and Relationshiup to Systematic Diseases" was given by Dr. E. A. Branch of Raleigh, director of the State Health Department's division of oral hygiene.

Dr. G. M. Cooper of Raleigh, assistant health officer, spoke on maternal problems, and Dr. John H. Hamilton of Raleigh, director of the division of laboratories, discussed services of the laboratory of hygiene to the medical profession.

The treatment of syphillis was discussed by Dr. W. D. Hazelhurst of Raleigh, surgeon with the U. S. Public Health Service and venereal disease consultant.

Dr. J. B. Davis of Fuquay Springs, who took office yesterday as president of the society, the oldest Negro medical society in the world, spoke following the symposium.

Other Officers Installed.

Other officers who were installed during the afternoon session: Dr. W. E. Merritt, dentist of Clinton, vice-president; Dr. Clyde Donnell, physician of Durham, secretary-treasurer; and Dr. O. Mable Fisher, physician of Reidsville, recording secretary and official reporter.

It was decided to hold next year's annual meeting at New Bern June 4-6.

Medical Head

DR. J. B. DAVIS.

Dr. Walter J. Hughes of the State Board of Health presided at the symposium, of which Dr. George H. Evans was chairman.

Dr. W. A. Coleman, physician of Salisbury, is the retiring president of the society.

Yesterday's program included a tour of public health laboratories here and a picnic at Chavis Heights.

The society adopted a resolution expressing thanks to the City of Raleigh and its citizens for "hospitality" during the three-day meeting. Most of the sessions were held at Shaw University.

Dental Section.

Dr. Percy A. Fitzgerald of Washington, a member of the faculty at Howard Dental College, discussed fixed partial denture construction and showed kodachrome slides at the meeting yesterday of the dental section of the society. An open forum on "Practice Management" was led by Dr. Thomas Watkins, dentist of Charlotte and Dr. B. W. Barnes, dentist of Greensboro. Dr. P. C. Banks of Reidsville, newly elected chairman, presided.

Pharmaceutical Section.

J. Garrett Parker, pharmacist of Durham, conducted a roundtable discussion on "The Pharmacist and his Place in Postwar Medicine" at yesterday's meeting of the pharmaceutical section of the society. Willa V. Easley of Whiteville, newly elected chairman, presided.

Auxiliary Section.

The Woman's Auxiliary Section of the society held its closing meeting yesterday afternoon, with Mrs. W. H. Bruce, president, presiding. Mrs. R. S. Holliday of Statesville gave a report of the State Organizer. New officers were installed, following which Mrs. H. H. Creft, Sr., of Monroe, new president, gave a brief talk.

Mrs. W. B. Pettiford of Raleigh was elected president-elect of the Woman's Auxiliary, and Mrs. R. A. Bryce of Roxboro was elected first vice-president.

Negro Physicians Protest Socialized Medicine Program

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
Aug. 20, 1946

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 20—(AP)—The National Negro Medical Association's 52nd annual convention opened here today with its retiring president, Dr. E. I. Robinson of Los Angeles, under fire for his stand favoring compulsory health insurance.

A protest against the insurance was placed by 152 Chicago Negro physicians at a meeting of the association's house of delegates here yesterday.

Dr. Clarence H. Payne, Chicago, spokesman for the Cook County Physicians Association, presented the proest against Robinson, charging he was "without due authority" in supporting the Wagner-Murray-Dingbell bill.

Dr. Robinson, it was charged, appeared before a Senate committee April 18 to back the measure.

The Chicago group appealed to the house of delegates to repudiate Dr. Robinson's stand and, in addition, to "disapprove the Wagner-Murray-Dingbell bill insofar as compulsory health insurance and the provisions pertaining to medical care under the proposed bill" are concerned.

The Chicago petition was referred by the house of delegates to its judiciary committee.

Dr. Robinson labeled the petition an attempt to "split us wide open" and said he had not exceeded his authority.

Lattimore Of Louisville New Medic President

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 8-29-46

Wins In Close Race With Dr. Walker Of Tenn.

LOUISVILLE — (ANP)— Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, Louisville physician, was elected 1947-48 president of the National Medical Association at its closing session at Central High School here last Friday.

Winner in a close race with Dr. H. H. Walker, Tennessee, Dr. Lattimore succeeds Dr. Walter A. Younge, St. Louis, who is 1946-47 president. A physician here for 41 years, he has served as president of both the city and state medical societies and is a member of the trustee board of the N. M. A.

The association went on record as approving preventative medical care for all Americans, whether they are able to pay for it or not, but balked at endorsing compulsory health insurance, as outlined in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill before congress, and favored by Dr. E. I. Robinson, Los Angeles, the outgoing president.

FACED IMPEACHMENT

Dr. Robinson, who pointed out to the association the well known acute health needs of Negroes in his argument for endorsement of the measure, faced impeachment from the organization for his

A Word of Praise

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

WHAS is due a vote of thanks for offering its facilities to the National Medical Convention, meeting in Louisville. The Courier-Journal and WHAS are

WHITE PHYSICIAN.
St. Matthews, Ky.

E. B. Perry, and J. A. ... secretary, Dr. H. ... re, N. C. is ... ion on physi- ... convention ad- ... tops. 7-8-23-46 ... eet in Kansa ...

... Miller, Mo., speaker; and ... Texas, vice speaker; ... editor of the ... Journal and U. G. Dalley, Ill, as- ... A Paris, Fla., ... Long Jr., Ridgesquare, ...

Other officers elected included: ... sistant editor.

Drs. Martin Edwards, Texas, J. T. ... New members of the board of ... chairman of the section ... Aldrich, Mo and Joseph Horsham ... trustees are: J. G. Gathings, ... cal medicine. The conven- ... W. Va., vice presidents; E. T. ... Washington, D. C.; C. A. Whit- ... journed Friday to meet in ... Taylor, Missouri, treasurer; John ... tier, Texas; W. D. Morman, Mis- ... City, Mo., in 1947. ... T. Givens, Virginia, J. J. Carter, ... souri; J. L. Leach, Mich.; and ... Ohio W. S. Boyd, Oklahoma, A. ... Roscoe C. Bryant, Okla. The House ... L. Lucas, Ill., James Toney, Tenn., ... of Delegates consists of D. M ...

MEET DR. JOSEPH L. WASHINGTON

A Fugitive from Injustice

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-22-46

U.S. Medical Colleges Rejected Him on Basis of Color; University of Edinburgh Accepted Him on Merit Alone

By DOUGLASS HALL

EDINBURGH, Scotland — Dr. Joseph Leonard Washington of Jacksonville, Fla., and Brooklyn, N.Y., is practicing medicine in one of the most unique spots in the world—the historic Castle of Edinburgh, situated about 270 feet above city-level.

His office is located in a 17th century building and I found him administering to an all-white clientele. About every 500th patient is colored. During his unusual tour of duty, Dr. Washington has often served white American troops.

I waited for more than an hour for the patients to clear out of the doctor's office so that I could interview him but the crowd kept getting larger.

Color not Important

So, he invited me into the midst of his medical interviews. I was happy that it happened this way. I learned that a man in pain does not care about the skin color of the person who gives him relief.

"What's that scar?"

"Just a boy-hood scratch, Doc."

"Have you ever had VD?"

"Yes, sir, about a year ago when I was in Italy."

And so, Dr. Washington, in a soft and understanding tone listened to the physicial troubles of Scottish soldiers. Then he would prescribe.

"Doc, I need more heat in my family," a malaria-strickened ex-soldier bluntly stated. "My family just can't get along on so little heat."

He quickly jotted down a note on a card and handed it to the man. Then he reread it, laughed, and made a correction.

At first he wrote, "Man needs assistance because of lack of heat in family." In the revised edition the word "heat" was changed to "fuel" to "prevent misunderstanding."

Fugitive from Injustice

Dr. Washington is a fugitive from the injustices of lily-white universities in the United States which refuse a man admission because of his skin color.

Back in 1928, the New York papers raved about a Brooklyn lad, "Joe" Washington, who was tops in sports and scholarship at Eras Hall High School. He was captain of the football and Rugby teams.

He received an all scholarship award: excelled in baseball. Percy Horton, coach at Columbia University in 1924, booked him on his all-Eastern football team.

He was given a scholarship at New York University but later changed to Colby College, Waterville, Main, where he became interested in medicine.

Several leading colleges readily accepted him after glancing at his record. But when he reported he was told that some mistake had been made; that no provisions had been made for colored students.

Accepted at Edinburgh

Rejected by the leading U.S. universities, Joe Washington, American, looked toward other countries. He bundled up his papers and sent them to the University of Edinburgh.

Several months passed and he heard nothing. He hopped a steamer, worked his way across the Atlantic and reported to the University of Edinburgh.

To his joy he had already been accepted but correspondence complications had prevented his receiving the notice. So he began school again.

His happiness was short-lived because his money began dribbling out. He was informed that students were not permitted to work.

His grades were good but the University of Edinburgh is not a school for poor boys. Authorities seemed to think that a man's education should stop where money ends.

An official told him:

"I have investigated your financial condition and it is bad. In all fairness to you and despite the progress you have made in your studies, you should quit. Universities should be attended only by those who have the means. You do not have the means."

Would Not Quit

A spark of fire shot through Joe Washington that set off every bit of fight an individual could muster. He would not quit! He had run away from the racial boogyman in the United States only to be attacked by class and financial fear in Scotland. He would stick.

At this time baseball was trying to get a foothold in Great Britain. So was Joe Washington! He fell back upon that game, organized a club and traveled.

Despite the fact that he was not allowed to work and was not "paid" for his services in bringing baseball to the people of England, it still amazes him how his bills began to disappear at the university. He was soon back in good standing with the finance office.

Dr. Washington has been awarded all qualifying degrees to practice medicine from the University of Edinburgh. Then came the fight for a job.

The war was on and the Royal Air Force was making visits to Berlin. There were daily dogfights in the skies over all parts of England. The Air Ministry put out an urgent call for doctors. Joe answered . . . but they were sorry. There was not room for him.

No License

He then applied for license to practice in England but there was always something in the way.

England was facing her darkest moments. There was not enough food, clothes, homes, nurses, doctors. . . . doctors!

For three months Dr. Washington administered to the wounded in a small hospital in Lancashire, England. Things got hotter. He was given a commission as a first lieutenant.

After serving in Africa and other countries with the British army, Captain Washington came home and married a beautiful Scottish girl. The whole city turned out to witness the ceremony.

Contract Physician

Back home now, Dr. Washington is still without a license to practice. He is working as a contract physician in a government hospital, making only a fair living.

That is just one more battle for Joe Washington to fight.

His mother lives in Brooklyn, N.Y., his father has died since he came overseas. A brother, Chester A. Washington, lives at 555 Edgecombe Avenue, New York.

Foreign Trained Medics Kept From Developing Higher Skill

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat 7-13-46

NEW YORK—Following protests to the Veterans' Administration for barring foreign trained doctors from resident type training at government expense, American graduates of foreign medical schools here including a number of Negroes laid plans to combat increasing restrictions in post-graduate training and hospital privileges by private institutions.

More than 100 U. S. and foreign trained doctors met here last weekend and formed the Physicians' Committee Against Discrimination, a provisional organization which will lead the fight for equal advanced opportunities for all licensed doctors. Leaders of the new group, which is composed entirely of licensed physicians, veterans of World War II, blasted the Veterans' Administration for limiting the opportunities of men who were good enough to attend the sick and wounded during the war against fascism.

Citing the spread of bias to state and private institutions, other speakers pointed out that graduates of schools not approved by the American Medical Association can practice in only three states, even though 18 state boards will still permit them to take examinations. Many students are not accepted in American schools because of racial and religious quotas, and are forced to attend foreign schools.

The group also charged that the National Board of Medical Examiners, through a ruling retroactive to 1942, is denying certification of graduates of foreign schools, although the board specified in 1939 that graduates of Scotch schools would be eligible. Many specialty boards will not examine doctors not certified by the Board of Medical Examiners.

Nucleus of the committee is some of 450 students of Scotch schools who were stranded here in 1939 by the war. And who were barred from American schools by quota systems.

Dr. Jerry Duckman, an Edinburgh graduate, pointed out to the group that the American people are being penalized by the refusal of certain narrow minded groups to let practicing physicians improve their knowledge and skill.

"We must band together to fight all forms of discrimination in the medical profession, so that the American people can have the high standard of medical care they deserve," he said.

Physicians (International Colle e of Surgeons)

Drew Opens Door For Race Medics To World Society

Defender Chicago, Ill.

By SIMEON BOOKER, JR.

CLEVELAND — Because of an unselfish stand taken by Dr. Charles Drew, of the Howard University medical school faculty, the International College of Surgeons amended its constitution this past September to admit qualified Negro surgeons. Sat.

This major advance in the medical world "leaked out" during the annual clinical congress of the American College of Surgeons held here last week. 12-28-46

The International College, comprised of outstanding surgeons throughout the world, invited Dr. Drew to become a member of the society a few months ago because of his achievements in medicine. The officials notified the originator of the blood bank that they would waive existing qualifications to admit him.

Dr. Drew refused to accept membership in the world-wide college as an "exception". Requisite to included membership in the American Medical Association and Negro surgeons are not permitted to join the organization in cities below the Mason-Dixon line. Dr. Drew, residing in Washington, does not belong to the AMA.

Istead of accepting under the terms, Dr. Drew asked the International College to amend its constitution so that it would be possible for other qualified Negro surgeons to belong to the society. An arrangement was worked out whereby surgeons in areas that did not permit integration in medical societies would receive consideration for membership. This resulted in a constitutional change.

Dr. Drew is now on the examining board of the International College but because he does not belong to the AMA, a requisite for the American College yet he still cannot be considered for the College of his own country.

This same barrier bars every Negro surgeon in the South and other areas of discrimination from belonging to the American College. This covers the faculty of Howard University medical school and staff of Freedmen's hospital. Meharry Medical College and affiliated hospital, hospitals in St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo., Baltimore, and New Orleans, all centers of medicine for Negro doctors.

Failure to be recognized by the American College causes extreme hardship in that in some instances, Negro surgeons cannot collect specialist fees, cannot hold advanced posts in Grade-A hospitals, and are barred from attending surgical clinics where the latest in their fields are demonstrated.

This is the challenge now facing civic organizations that are interested in improving the health standards of Negroes by erasing bans against doctors desiring better training.

Doctor Threatens Medical Boycott Against Patient Protesting Biased Ad

PM New York, N.Y. Tues. 4-12-46

Country doctors are, on the whole, a wonderful lot. You find them, throughout the land, among the most respected and upright members of the community. If all aren't quite the all-wise, omnipotent, never-make-a-mistake type represented by Jean Hersholt's radio Dr. Christian, there are many who come pretty close to the ideal. But there are some, a very small minority, who just about hit the nadir in the human spirit—mean, narrow-minded, intolerant, vindictive, arrogant men who disgrace their noble profession.

Albert Deutsch

Some months ago, our esteemed contemporary, The Goose Creek (Texas) *Sun*, ran a full-page advertisement attacking the Wagner - Murray - Dingell Health Insurance Bill. The ad was sponsored by eighteen Harris County physicians, whose names were listed. It was one of the five ready-made ads drafted and distributed by the National Physicians Committee, propaganda stooge of the American Medical Assn., that were exposed in PM early in 1946 as being chockfull of outright lies, dirty smears and shocking distortions.

This particular ad published in the Goose Creek *Sun* carried a big scare-head: "Doctor Rationing! Do You Want It in America?" It had a picture of a long ration line, representing patients with ration cards for medical care. The text made it appear that the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, if passed, would bring doctor-rationing to America—which it wouldn't. It characterized the Bill as "Communism, fascism and Nazism." It untruthfully told the readers that, "If you needed a doctor, you would apply to the Bureau" whereas the Bill plainly provides that the patient goes directly to a doctor of his own choice when ill.

In the little village of Highlands (pop. 225), near Goose Creek, lives one of those independent, democratic souls who keep alive the spirit of real Americanism in every hamlet. He may not be able to spell, but he sure knows how to think for himself. This man, whose name I won't mention, sent a protesting postcard to each of the 18 local doctors, as follows:

"Your add in the Daily *Sun* was a very small, selfish, stupid act. I think the people of America know where their interest lay. Lee O'Daniel, Rankin and Bilbo are on your side."

Here's the reply this citizen received from one of these doctors, whose name I shall generously omit:

"I got your card this morning and I am wondering why you have not written sooner. The article has been in the paper for several weeks but you are evidently slow in understanding what you read, or maybe you can't read and someone read it to you and you understood it wrong. Your poor spelling indicates that you are not very well educated and this accounts for your viewpoint, as most all of the advocates of this type of medicine are unable to think things out alone.

"I imagine you sent similar cards to all of the doctors and dentists that signed the *Sun* article (you said *add*, that means the addition of anything, not advertisement). In case you didn't send each doctor a similar card I will show mine to each of them and also have it published in the medical journal so if you should ever need a doctor you will have to call one from out of this county. For your information a doctor not registered in this county cannot work here so you will have to go out of the county yourself.

"You evidently do not have a very good salary because you want everyone to help you pay your bills. You spoke of O'Daniel and Bilbo being on my side, well I had rather have them on my side than someone that has views like Joe Stalin. If this Truman Bill should pass you will not be any better off because a doctor does not have to see sick people when he is also sick and I imagine all of the doctors could get sick very conveniently if the government tries to regiment us.

"So when you get sick please do not call any doctor in this county to come to see you, but get out of bed and mooch a ride to an adjoining county and see if he will give you credit."

And that's how one country doctor reacts to freedom of opinion down Texas way. *Calling Dr. Christian!*